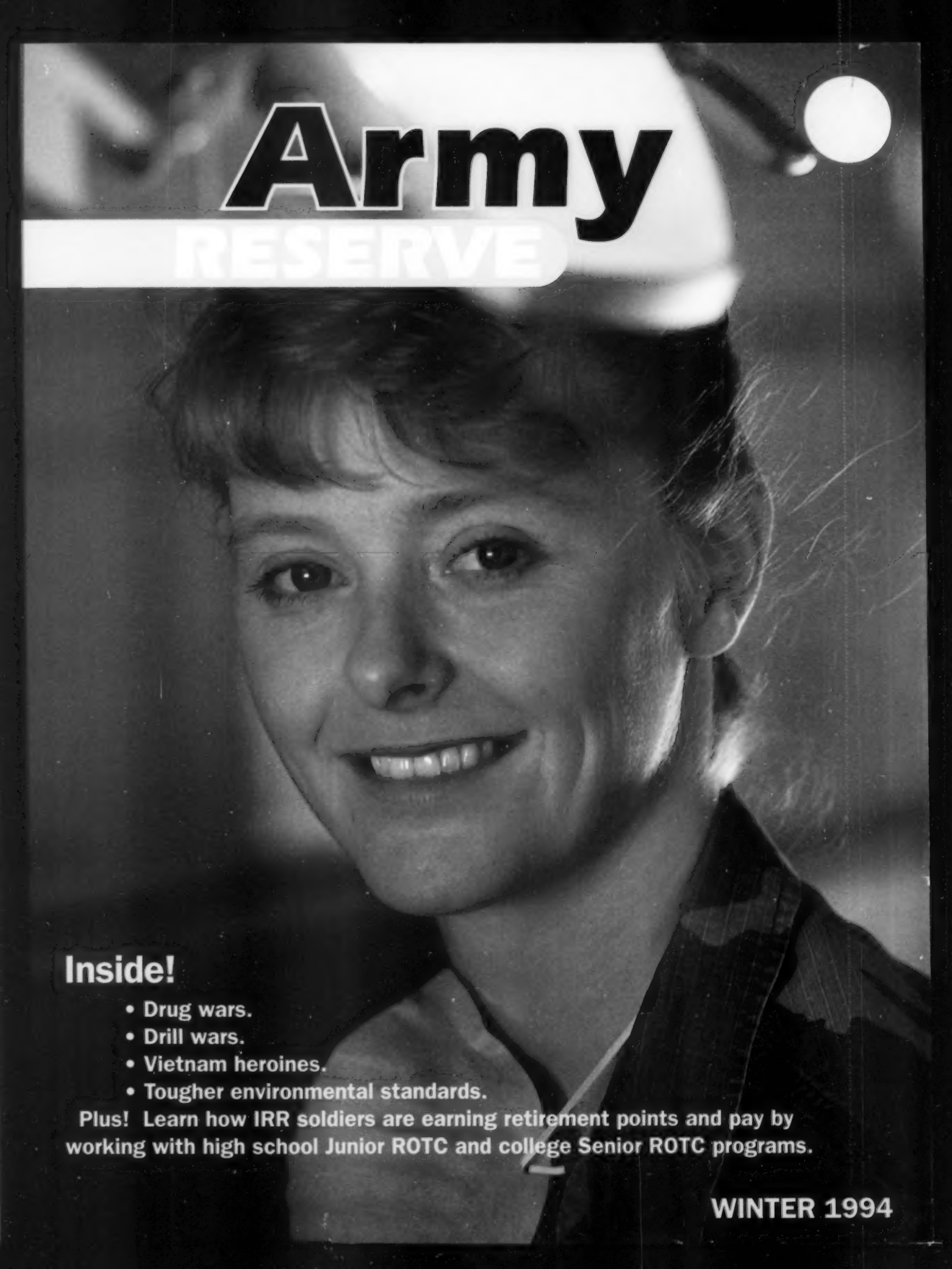
Army
RESERVE
Inside!
• Drug wars.
• Drill wars.
• Vietnam heroines.
• Tougher environmental standards.
Plus! Learn how IRR soldiers are earning retirement points and pay by working with high school Junior ROTC and college Senior ROTC programs.
WINTER 1994

Racing from their civilian jobs, soldiers from the 231st Transportation Company, St. Petersburg, Fla. loaded Tampa fire department equipment and firefighters onto landing craft and rushed them to the middle of Tampa Bay to battle a huge fire caused by three colliding vessels. *Story on page 12.*

Army Reserve Magazine

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.

Volume 39, Number 4 WINTER 1993/94

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Back cover photo by Bernard Vidal. *The Enterprise, Ala. High School Junior ROTC drill team celebrates a win at the 1993 National Drill Competition at Daytona, Fla.*

MAJOR GENERAL ROGER W. SANDLER
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

AL SCHILF
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

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From the Chief, Army Reserve

We face a promising future

In February I will retire from the Army Reserve. As I remember back to 1956 and my first years as a private with the 613th Field Artillery Battalion, I think of the challenges, excitement and pride I felt serving in the United States Army. The Korean War had just ended; the Army was reorganizing to meet its peace-keeping responsibilities worldwide; and service in the Army Reserve was bright and full of promise. I worked hard to meet my commitments as a citizen-soldier.

Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler

Not surprisingly, my memories of these last two-and-a-half years as Chief, Army Reserve are much the same. Today, the Cold War over, the Persian Gulf War has ended; the Army is reorganizing to meet its responsibilities; and the Army Reserve, although smaller, has a future that is still bright and full of promise. I continue to be impressed by the dedication and commitment I see in all of you.

My first goal as Chief of the Army Reserve was to increase our value and effectiveness to America's Army through well-trained, well-resourced units. Our CAPSTONE relationships have changed and we are concentrating our efforts on the Contingency Force Pool. Much of our emphasis has been placed on resourcing units within the CFP. This resourcing has dramatically increased the readiness and ability of America's Army to respond to worldwide crises and contingencies.

Over the course of my tenure as Chief, we have expanded our exercise support, overseas deployment training opportunities, and our support to Commanders-in-Chief worldwide. Today we continue to deploy forces to Central America for Fuertes Caminos, we're aggressively involved in developing European military-to-military contacts, and are participating in a variety of significant exercises world-wide.

I'm proud that during my term we stood up the U.S. Army Reserve Command in Atlanta. This command and control headquarters for the Army Reserve will have a dramatic, positive impact on unit training and readiness. I'm particularly grateful to the dedicated men and women who have worked hard to assist Max Baratz and me assume the command and control of most Army Reserve units based in the continental United States.

Although we have significantly downsized the Army Reserve during my term, it was a necessary and carefully planned part of the Army's overall reorganization. I realize that the reductions have affected soldiers and their families, but you can rest assured that I will do everything possible to assist those soldiers and civilians who have or will be disenfranchised by reorganizations and inactivations. We also can take comfort in knowing that our smaller, leaner force is best prepared to support America's Army in the challenges of the future.

Thanks to you all for your dedication and commitment to the Army Reserve. You are first-line defenders of the United States of America. You are extremely important. I am proud to have served with you.

Army Reserve faces major restructuring of forces

Combat arms move to National Guard in exchange for combat support and service support

THE ARMY HAS DECIDED ON THE SIZE and shape of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard at the end of the 1990s. The changes are significant and include a major shifting of forces between the Guard and the Reserve.

The decision was the result of a series of meetings between active Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard leaders, and officials of several private associations that represent military interests on Capitol Hill.

The Army's final decision is to shift about 14,000 current Army Reserve positions—mostly in the combat arms and aviation—to the Guard, and to move about 10,000 current Guard positions—in combat support and combat service support—to the Army Reserve.

Also settled was the size of each component: in fiscal year 1999, the Army Guard will have 367,000 soldiers, the USAR 208,000 soldiers in its Selected Reserve. The Selected Reserve includes members of Army Reserve troop units, Individual Mobilization Augmentees, and full-time soldiers in the Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) program.

The Army Reserve will also include an unspecified number of Individual Ready Reserve soldiers, whose numbers are not set by law or regulation.

"These were not easy negotiations," said Maj. Gen. Roger W. Sandler, Chief of the Army Reserve, and commander of the U.S. Army Reserve Command.

"The units we are getting will continue our focus on our core competencies, and are a significant step in keeping all the Army Reserve in the war fight," Sandler added. The USAR "core competencies" are the distinctive missions, capabilities and skills of the Army Reserve—in other words—what the USAR does best.

The 10,000 slots coming to the USAR from the Army National Guard will be in signal, military police, medical, and a variety of combat service support forces. These moves will underscore the Army Reserve's role as the Army's primary provider of combat support and combat service support forces.

Most of the slots going to the Guard (about 10,000) represent most of the Army Reserve's remaining combat arms forces. The moves will reinforce the Guard's role as a primary provider of combat arms forces to the Army.

Also going to the National Guard will be more than 4,000 soldier slots in aviation units. Remaining will be about 2,000 slots in two AH-64 Apache battalions and in a number of fixed wing and CH-47 medium lift forces. The aviation shift will provide more airlift to the Guard to support state civil authorities, typically during natural disasters and domestic emergencies.

The changes—though gradual—will impact on soldiers and civilians assigned to the affected units. The reduction involved here is part of the overall downsizing of the force, and the Army Reserve will continue programs to provide transition benefits for those affected. Also, every effort will be made to take the maximum advantage of the ability of soldiers or civilians to move from the Guard to the Reserve, and vice versa.

The exact list of units invalved, and their locations is still being worked. ★

NCO DEVELOPMENT

Self Development Test approved

SQT replacement is individual NCOs responsibility

THE SELF DEVELOPMENT TEST (SDT) trial period is over, and the test has been implemented for record. The SDT replaces the Skills Qualification Test (SQT) program.

The test is a three-part, formally administered written test designed to challenge and strengthen the NCO corps through individual study and preparation. It measures leadership, training management and MOS knowledge, promotes self-development across the MOS, and helps prepare NCOs for future assignments.

"Leaders at all levels should ensure that their NCOs understand the importance of the SDT for career development," said CSM Colin Younger, the Army Reserve's command sergeant major. "SDT is not a unit training responsibility. As a self development program, preparation for the SDT rests squarely on the NCO. However, unit commanders should mentor and support the efforts of their NCOs, ensuring they have access to needed SDT study materials."

SDT results will be made available to unit record custodians, recorded in the Military Personnel Record Jacket (MPRJ), and provided to active component promotion and school selection boards for AGRs by early 1994. Test data for troop program unit soldiers, Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees will be forwarded to promotion and school selection boards in 1995.

AGR soldiers are tested annually; TPU soldiers, every two years. All soldiers will test in their Primary MOS. When a TPU soldier's Primary MOS does not match the Duty MOS, he or she is not required to take the test.

Soldiers will receive an Individual Soldier's Report (ISR) within 30 days of testing, which provides feedback on test results. A final ISR is mailed 60 days after the test window closes.

AGR soldiers' ISRs will be sent to the NCO and the unit, where leaders are advised to mentor and guide the NCOs' self development. Guidelines for using SDT results in selection for promotion, NCOES, advanced education and other personnel issues have not been finalized.

TPU soldiers' ISRs will be distributed through the testing standards officers to the NCO for self development use only. Procedures outlined for AGR soldiers in fiscal year 1994 will become effective for TPU soldiers in fiscal year 1995.★

EDUCATION

VEAP vets may deserve a refund

VA searches for 13,000 soldiers

A SEARCH IS UNDERWAY FOR POST-Vietnam era veterans who participated in the Veterans' Educational Assistance program – more commonly known as the Chapter 32 program or VEAP – and who did not use all of the funds available to them for schooling or failed to request a refund.

The Chapter 32 program was open to those who joined the military between 1977 and 1985 and agreed to contribute between $25 and $100 monthly from their military pay into an education fund. The Department of Defense contributed $2 in matching funds for every $1 contributed. The combined contributions could be used to pay for education expenses. With certain exceptions, program participants had up to ten years to use the funds.

VA estimates that approximately 13,000 veterans discharged more than 10 years ago have contributions remaining in their Chapter 32 accounts. These veterans are now due a refund equal to the unused balance of their own contribution to the fund. The refunds could be as much

as $2,700, the maximum amount that servicemembers could contribute. Matching funds contibuted by DoD are not refundable.

Veterans who were enrolled in the Chapter 32 program and believe they may be eligible for refunds should contact their nearest VA regional office to determine eligibility. The toll-free number is (800) 827-1000. ★

OFFICER DEVELOPMENT

Test program supports pay for officer's study

Full-time study may help CAS³ and CGSOC officers learn more

SELECTED ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS will soon begin a professional military education test program that will relieve them of their unit responsibilities and pay them to complete their education courses.

The two year test will be conducted in the First Army area and will be open to a total of 324 students for the Command and General Staff Officer Course (CGSOC) and 129 students each year for the Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS³).

Officers will be selected by ARCOM and general officer command commanders. They will remain assigned to their troop program units and attached to a U.S. Army Reserve Forces School. Officers will be paid for attending classes as they would a unit training assembly.

When their course is completed, officers will return to their units. A major objective, however, is to assign officers to critical positions within the command. This provides course graduates an opportunity to demonstrate learned skills in a new environment.

"We hope our officers will learn more when their principal duty is to study," said Lt.Col. Dwayne Paxton, OCAR's program test manager.

The CAS³ test will have a 10-month standard and a six-month accelerated option, and will be conducted in two iterations beginning April 1994 and running through September 1996. The CGSOC test will have three options – standard, accelerated and correspondence – and will run from June 1994 through September 1996. ★

MEDICINE

German AIDS scandal affects U.S. military

Soldiers receiving civilian transfusions cautioned to test

AN AIDS SCANDAL IN GERMANY HAS developed after a pharmaceutical firm allegedly shipped HIV-positive blood products to German civilian hospitals and clinics.

Military officials say the potential risk to soldiers and dependents assigned to European Command is low, but a few may be at risk for HIV infection if they received a blood transfusion or blood-related products in a civilian clinic since the early to mid-1980's. Blood products include fresh frozen plasma, cryoprecipitate, and coagulation factor concentrates.

Soldiers and family members who received blood plasma products at civilian clinics are encouraged to report to a DoD medical treatment facility for possible testing.

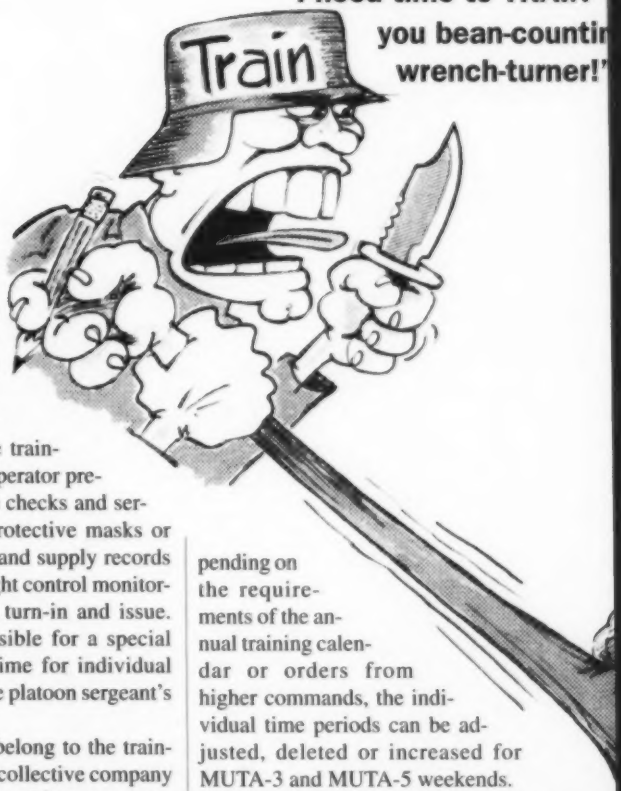
"We do not want to minimize the risk of infection, however, we do not believe that a significant number of Americans have been infected as a result of the contaminated products," said a European Command surgeon.

Army Reserve officials say a few affected active Army soldiers may have left active duty and transferred to the Individual Ready Reserve or troop program units. "We want to make sure they know of the situation," a spokesman said.

Blood and blood products obtained in military medical treatment facilities are safe, say officials, since they are tested and processed in accordance with strict U.S. requirements and procedures. ★

Every month trainers and

Drill



Story by Lt.Col Alan Spaulding
Illustration by Maj. Steve Lambert

Every drill, the same ferocious wars are fought between two formidable forces. In brutal hand-to-hand combat, trainers and maintainers fight the battle for time.

The operations officer lays siege to put every minute into training but suffers setbacks when the equipment fails to work. The logistics and admin officers ambush the trainers for time to make inspections, update records and pull preventive maintenance.

This perpetual conflict is a way of life in the Army Reserve where time is short, full-time support is low and special tasks and additional duties encroach upon available time.

The 448th Civil Affairs Company, 4th Civil Affairs Brigade, at Fort Lewis, Wash., has found an alternative to this "internecine warfare." A model MUTA-4 drill schedule, nicknamed "Drill Clone," offers everyone in the unit a chance to complete the missions and competing requirements on drill time.

The typical drill weekend is divided into four periods. Periods 1 and 2 are Saturday morning and afternoon; periods 3 and 4 are Sunday morning and afternoon.

Periods 1 and 4 "belong" to the administrative/logistical support staff and scheduled activities include maintenance training, motor stables, operator preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on protective masks or weapons, personnel and supply records annual updates, weight control monitoring, and equipment turn-in and issue. Soldiers not responsible for a special staff task use this time for individual MOS study under the platoon sergeant's supervision.

Periods 2 and 3 belong to the trainers, and are used for collective company training in mandatory subjects, common tasks training, leadership training, platoon collective training, detachment/section training, officer and NCO professional development, commander's time and individual training oriented toward SDT/MOS/CTT subjects. The training blocks are back-to-back to allow training to carry over from one day to the next, permitting overnight training without jeopardizing the support schedule.

The clone, however, is flexible. Depending on the requirements of the annual training calendar or orders from higher commands, the individual time periods can be adjusted, deleted or increased for MUTA-3 and MUTA-5 weekends.

The company also adjusts the clone systematically for MOBEX's, ARTEP's, annual range firing and NBC training, weighing it heavily for training. For command inspections, the clone is weighted for support activities.

Similarly, the clone is time flexible. The company commander will occasionally allow some additional duty soldiers to perform their special tasks or assignments in the second time period, with the concurrence of the affected platoon

maintainers face off in

Wars!

"Try trainin' on THIS, you truck-breakin' gun-ruster!"

leader. The arrangement is neither arbitrary nor permanent.

The company drill clone operates within the context of well-coordinated command and staff program. Three critical events each month insure that drill time is maximized. The first is the mid-month command section meeting, where the commander, executive officer, operations officer, and first sergeant focus on future planning, new missions and commitments. They hammer out any conflicts between support requirements and training activities. Personnel assignments are also discussed at these meetings. The "mid-month" is important, since it provides the framework within which all drill activities are formulated.

The second event occurs when the XO and operations officer coordinate by phone or message with their subordinate staff or platoon leaders regarding the requirements for the upcoming drill weekend. The commander and first sergeant also coordinate any changes from the mid-month meeting.

The final event is the Friday evening staff meeting. The XO meets with the staff, the commander meets with the platoon leaders, and first sergeant meets with the platoon sergeants. Then a short combined meeting is held for final adjustments and coordination ensuring the principal members enter the drill weekend together with the same well understood plan.

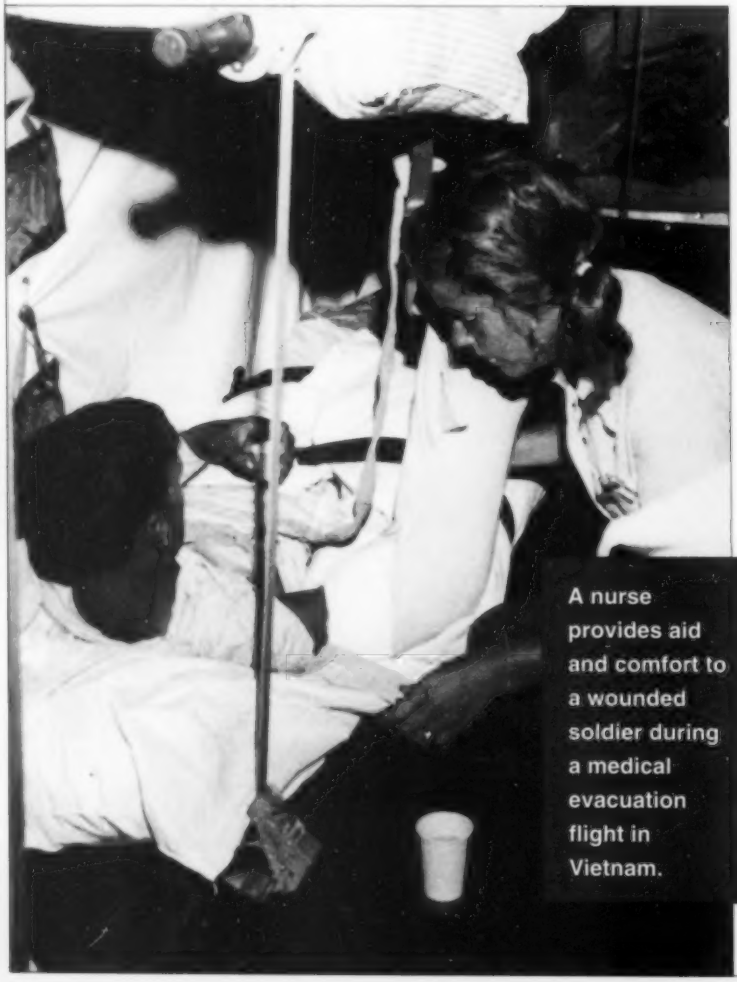
"The drill clone provides the flexibility and precision needed to fully utilize every drill weekend," said Maj. Tom Marr, unit AGR operations officer.

The drill clone eases the conflict between the trainers and the administrative/logistical elements in an Army Reserve company. It affords reasonable time during the drill weekend for each activity, and allows soldiers to meet their commitments. The clone concept also provides time for inspection-level readiness in all staff sections, reducing the need for crash projects to prepare for command inspections.

Since both training and support missions are necessary and integral to a successful unit, the drill clone can be an effective process in making a unit operate at a higher level of efficiency...and that's everyone's goal. ★

Heroines of Healing

By Col. Henry J. Pratt



A nurse provides aid and comfort to a wounded soldier during a medical evacuation flight in Vietnam.

Hello, David—
My name is Dusty.
I am your night nurse.
I will stay with you.
I will check your vitals every 15 minutes.
I will document inevitability.
I will hang more blood and give you something for your pain.
I will stay with you and will touch your face.
Yes, of course, I will write your mother and tell her you were brave.
I will write your mother and tell her how much you loved her.

In high school, Dusty loved taking science classes. She loved working with test tubes and studying chemistry books. Her guidance counselor suggested she stay and school and

become a science librarian. But Dusty joined the Army and became a nurse. Her grade promotions came quickly, and when was 21, she was a registered nurse headed for Vietnam.

Dusty did two tours in Vietnam from 1966 to 1968. What kept her going then—and what helps a little now—is the knowledge that she made a difference. She was a skilled, caring and dedicated nurse.

David is the soldier Dusty remembers most. Years after Vietnam, she wrote a poem about the 19-year-old soldier who died in a combat hospital thousands of miles from his home and family. The poem was found one day at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Dusty went to Vietnam as a young nurse to care, help and heal, but she came home so psychologically wounded herself that to survive, she changed her name, her profession and her past. Today, she is married to a businessman who has no idea his wife was ever a nurse, in the Army or ever in Vietnam.

Nursing the sick, wounded and dying GIs in Vietnam was very different than in World War II and Korea. Formally established front lines were absent, creating a myriad of problems. Among them, the fact that GIs often didn't know who or where the enemy was.

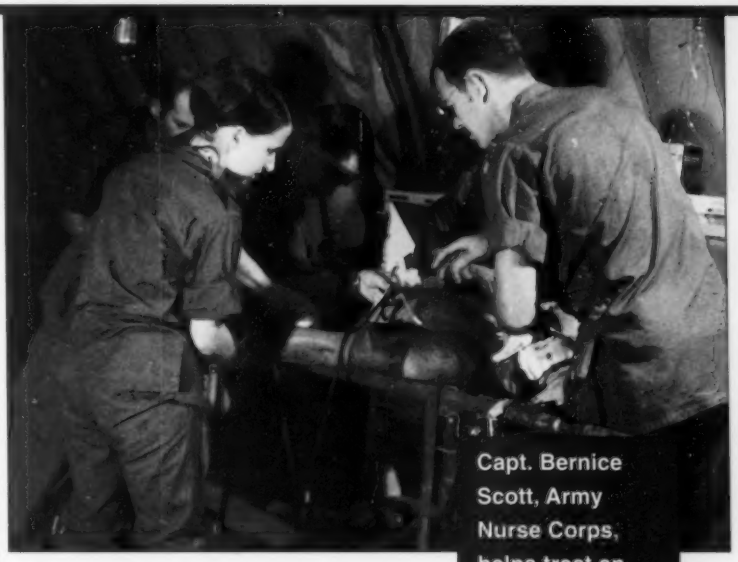
Lethal mines, high-velocity missiles and treacherous booby traps often caused multiple wounds that required multiple amputations. The swift and efficient medevac helicopter, which transported the wounded from firefights to hospitals, became both a curse and a blessing.

Official figures show that about 11,000 U.S. military women, all volunteers, were stationed in Vietnam during the war. Ninety percent were nurses in the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force. Other American women served in Vietnam as doctors, physical therapists, Medical Service Corps personnel, air traffic controllers, communications and intelligence workers and clerks.

Devoted to the care of others, Vietnam's women veterans have nursed their own painful wounds for more than 20 years.

More than a quarter of a million women served our country during the 12 years of the Vietnam War. Thousands were stationed in Japan, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines or at stateside hospitals. Many Navy women served off-coast on the *USS Repose* and the *USS Sanctuary*.

In March 1962, the first contingent of 13 nurses was assigned to the 8th Field Hospital in Nha Trang, located in South Vietnam's eastern-central region. It was the only U.S. Army hospital in-country for three years, and the unit's medical experiences helped set precedents for other treatment facilities that followed.



Capt. Bernice Scott, Army Nurse Corps, helps treat an injured soldier at the 2nd Surgical Hospital in Lai Khe, South Vietnam. During periods of heavy fighting, nurses often worked in 12-hour shifts.

Then came the big buildup in 1965, beginning with the 3rd Field Hospital, Saigon. Following the 1968 Tet offensive, the number of nurses sent to Vietnam increased gradually as the buildup of troops continued, with the U.S. Army Corps reaching its peak strength of 900 in 1969. By March 1973, the last nurses had departed the Republic of Vietnam, two months after the cease-fire.

The weapons used to kill, as well as the sites where many GIs were injured—in rice paddies and along waterways where human and animal feces were common—made Vietnam a "dirty war," wrote Maj. Gen. Spurgeon Neel, former U.S. Army deputy surgeon general, in his book, *Medical Support of the U.S. Army in Vietnam, 1965-70*. "Yet helicopters were able to evacuate most casualties to medical facilities before a serious wound could become worse," says Neel. "There were practically no conditions under which the injured were denied timely evacuation: all were surmounted by the capabilities of the air ambulances and the skill of their crews."

A string of field and evacuation hospitals stretched from Camp Evans near the demilitarized zone to the swollen rice paddies around Can Tho. Each of the hospitals had a nursing staff on hand to receive soldiers directly from battle areas and treat them until they could return to duty or be air evacuated to Japan or the continental United States (CONUS).

According to Neel, the Vietnam War produced the most critically wounded soldiers ever to survive evacuation to in-country or mainland hospitals. Still, despite the incredible efforts of hospital staffs, many GIs died. Those who survived endured months and even years of reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation.

The war killed more than 58,000 Americans. Their names are on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial wall in Washington, D.C. Another 350,000 service people were wounded. Among the wounded are some 75,000 permanently disabled veterans, many of whom are amputees living in wheelchairs today.

Nurses who served in Vietnam say coping with the fear and the unforgettable sights of blood and multiple amputations was a way of life. Like the soldiers they treated, nurses could die from gunfire, land mines triggered by motor vehicles, a chopper crash or, more slowly, from a variety of rare diseases.

To cope, nurses, like combat troops, practiced what psychiatrists call "persistent denial," convincing themselves they would never be killed or injured. Denial helped make life in Vietnam at least marginally tolerable. Nurses worked 12-hour shifts, six days a week at most hospitals. Some nurses said they didn't mind all the work because it helped time go by faster. It also helped the denial process.

What was life like in an Army evacuation hospital? The 93rd Evac, located near Long Binh, was unique in design, says Evangeline Jamison of Walnut Creek, California, who served there as chief nurse in November 1966. The 93rd Evac was the only medical facility in Vietnam shaped in the form of a cross, with four Quonset huts forming each wing and a nursing station in the center.

Living arrangements at the 93rd Evac were primitive, particularly in the early war years. The hospital was staffed with about 60 nurses, who wore fatigues both on and off-duty. The nurses slept in bunk beds in their Quonset huts.

Lack of air conditioning and an average daytime temperature of more than 100 degrees made sleeping difficult, especially for those who worked on the night shift. Bathroom facilities consisted of a crude shower and outdoor toilets. Everything was covered by the ubiquitous Vietnam dust and later, during the monsoon season, by a sea of mud.

With little off-duty recreation available, nurses would head for the officers club, where lonely soldiers begged them to talk and dance. This distraction worked for a while, but most of the nurses, who were already exhausted, soon sought rest and stayed away. Loneliness and boredom contributed to another tragedy of the war; some nurses became hooked on drugs or alcohol.

Obtaining personal items, especially feminine care items, was never easy or convenient for nurses stationed deeper in-country. In Pleiku, which was the supply line's end, the nurses with the 71st Evac never did get the personal supplies they ordered.

Hourly or daily, depending upon the hostility level, hundreds of patients flooded into these treatment facilities. Injured and seriously ill GIs were choppered in, often just barely breathing and with arms or legs torn off, jaws or eyes missing, backs broken or with big holes in their chests and stomachs.

During these emergencies, nurses had to pitch in among the pools of blood and perform duties usually performed by physicians. Nurses became adept at triage, inserting chest tubes, doing tracheotomies, debriding wounds and closing up patients after an operation so the surgeon could proceed to the next wounded person.

Neel found that between January 1965 and December 1970, there were 133,447 wounded admitted to medical treatment facilities in Vietnam, and of these, 97,659 were sent to hospitals. The hospital mortality rate for this period was 2.6 percent, compared to 4.5 percent in World War 11 and 2.5 percent in Korea.

"The very slight increase in hospital mortality in Vietnam over Korea," says General Neel, "was a result of rapid helicopter evacuation, which brought into the hospital mortally wounded patients, who, with earlier, slower means of evacuation, would have died en route and would have been recorded as killed in action."

Despite all the facts and statistics citing the outstanding job that our Army, Navy and Air Force doctors and nurses did in Vietnam, many faced a hostile public when they came back. Some nurses in uniform at U.S. airports were even spat upon by war protesters while waiting for their flights home. For some heroines of care and healing, like Dusty, it has taken more than 20 years to erase their painful nightmares, raise their hopes and ease their suffering.

Dusty's poem to David closed with these words:

Good-bye David—my name is Dusty.
I'm the last person you will see.
I'm the last person you will touch.
I'm the last person who will love you.
So long, David—my name is Dusty.
David, who will give me something for my pain?

Col. Henry J. Pratt (USAR, Ret), a freelance writer living in Lakewood, Colo., served 33 years in the Medical Service Corps.

Fi

by Elaine McGee

"It was a towering inferno! Smoke billowed into the heavens! The crimson fire...the incredible heat...unbelievable!"

That scene, described by an onlooker, was the situation 16 Army Reservists faced as they helped battle a fire in Tampa Bay's Mullet Key shipping channel on August 10.

Three vessels, a 400-foot freighter carrying 6,000 tons of phosphate; a fuel barge; and the *Ocean 255*, a barge carrying 235,000 barrels of jet fuel and gasoline collided shortly before 6:00 a.m.

The collision left a gaping hole in the bow of the freighter and ignited a fire on board the *Ocean 255*. A trail of fuel oil seeped from the fuel barge toward some of Florida's most sensitive environmental preserves.

Tampa fire department officials were faced with the problem of overcoming a rapidly spreading blaze in open water, far from land.

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Nurses who served in Vietnam say coping with the fear and the unforgettable sights of blood and multiple amputations was a way of life. Like the soldiers they treated, nurses could die from gunfire, land mines triggered by motor vehicles, a chopper crash or, more slowly, from a variety of rare diseases.

To cope, nurses, like combat troops, practiced what psychiatrists call "persistent denial," convincing themselves they would never be killed or injured. Denial helped make life in Vietnam at least marginally tolerable. Nurses worked 12-hour shifts, six days a week at most hospitals. Some nurses said they didn't mind all the work because it helped time go by faster. It also helped the denial process.

What was life like in an Army evacuation hospital? The 93rd Evac, located near Long Binh, was unique in design, says Evangeline Jamison of Walnut Creek, California, who served there as chief nurse in November 1966. The 93rd Evac was the only medical facility in Vietnam shaped in the form of a cross, with four Quonset huts forming each wing and a nursing station in the center.

Living arrangements at the 93rd Evac were primitive, particularly in the early war years. The hospital was staffed with about 60 nurses, who wore fatigues both on and off-duty. The nurses slept in bunk beds in their Quonset huts.

Lack of air conditioning and an average daytime temperature of more than 100 degrees made sleeping difficult, especially for those who worked on the night shift. Bathroom facilities consisted of a crude shower and outdoor toilets. Everything was covered by the ubiquitous Vietnam dust and later, during the monsoon season, by a sea of mud.

With little off-duty recreation available, nurses would head for the officers club, where lonely soldiers begged them to talk and dance. This distraction worked for a while, but most of the nurses, who were already exhausted, soon sought rest and stayed away. Loneliness and boredom contributed to another tragedy of the war; some nurses became hooked on drugs or alcohol.

Obtaining personal items, especially feminine care items, was never easy or convenient for nurses stationed deeper in-country. In Pleiku, which was the supply line's end, the nurses with the 71st Evac never did get the personal supplies they ordered.

Hourly or daily, depending upon the hostility level, hundreds of patients flooded into these treatment facilities. Injured and seriously ill GIs were choppered in, often just barely breathing and with arms or legs torn off, jaws or eyes missing, backs broken or with big holes in their chests and stomachs.

During these emergencies, nurses had to pitch in among the pools of blood and perform duties usually performed by physicians. Nurses became adept at triage, inserting chest tubes, doing tracheotomies, debriding wounds and closing up patients after an operation so the surgeon could proceed to the next wounded person.

Neel found that between January 1965 and December 1970, there were 133,447 wounded admitted to medical treatment facilities in Vietnam, and of these, 97,659 were sent to hospitals. The hospital mortality rate for this period was 2.6 percent, compared to 4.5 percent in World War 11 and 2.5 percent in Korea.

"The very slight increase in hospital mortality in Vietnam over Korea," says General Neel, "was a result of rapid helicopter evacuation, which brought into the hospital mortally wounded patients, who, with earlier, slower means of evacuation, would have died en route and would have been recorded as killed in action."

Despite all the facts and statistics citing the outstanding job that our Army, Navy and Air Force doctors and nurses did in Vietnam, many faced a hostile public when they came back. Some nurses in uniform at U.S. airports were even spat upon by war protesters while waiting for their flights home. For some heroines of care and healing, like Dusty, it has taken more than 20 years to erase their painful nightmares, raise their hopes and ease their suffering.

Dusty's poem to David closed with these words:

Good-bye David—my name is Dusty.
I'm the last person you will see.
I'm the last person you will touch.
I'm the last person who will love you.
So long, David—my name is Dusty.
David, who will give me something for my pain?

Col. Henry J. Pratt (USAR, Ret), a freelance writer living in Lakewood, Colo., served 33 years in the Medical Service Corps.

Fi

by Elaine McGee

"It was a towering inferno! Smoke billowed into the heavens! The crimson fire...the incredible heat...unbelievable!"

That scene, described by an onlooker, was the situation 16 Army Reservists faced as they helped battle a fire in Tampa Bay's Mullet Key shipping channel on August 10.

Three vessels, a 400-foot freighter carrying 6,000 tons of phosphate; a fuel barge; and the *Ocean 255*, a barge carrying 235,000 barrels of jet fuel and gasoline collided shortly before 6:00 a.m.

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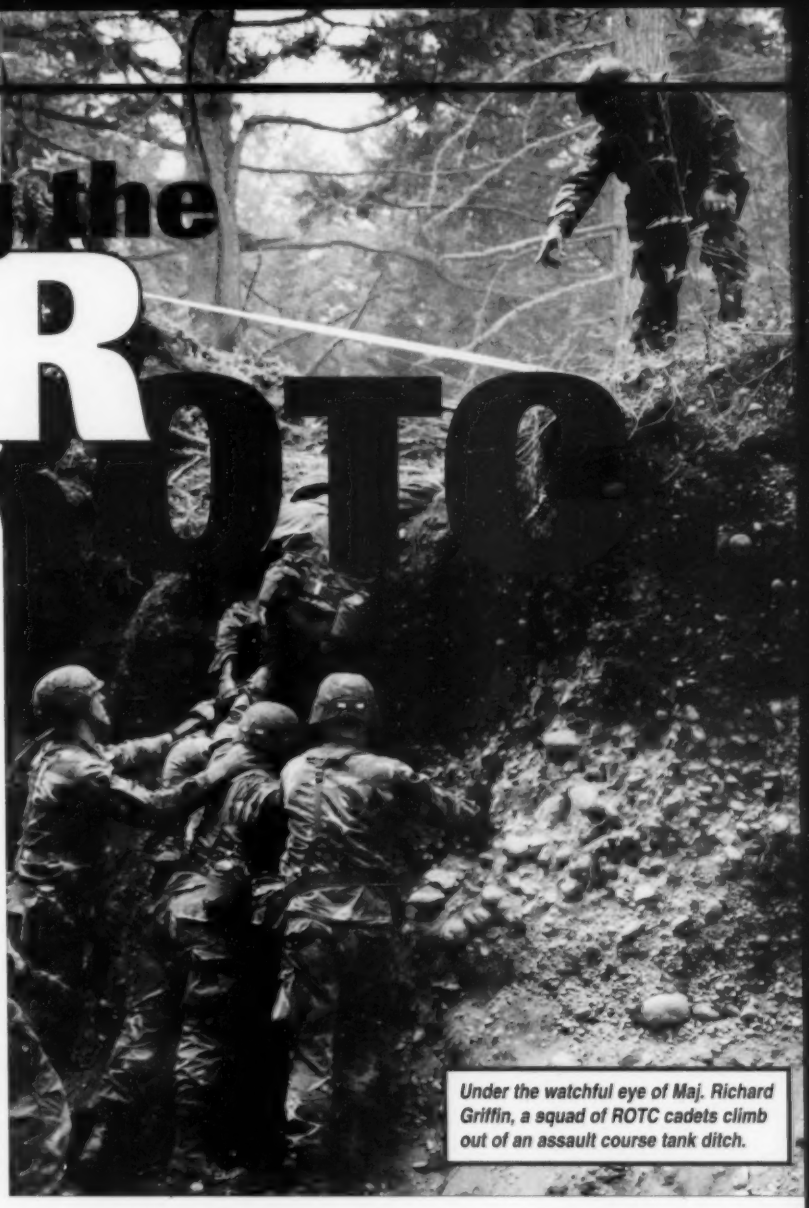
Putting the IRR into ROTC



Under the watchful eye of Maj. Richard Griffin, a squad of ROTC cadets climb out of an assault course tank ditch.

by Capt. Thomas Cummings

Last summer in Georgia, high school tutor Bonnie Cody's students gave her a pleasant surprise. They were well behaved and ready to learn. Maybe it was the uniform she was wearing. Maybe it was the uniforms they were wearing.

At the same time, on the other side of the country in Washington, purchasing and procurement agent Richard Griffin was giving college students lessons in leadership and the low crawl.

Two very different places, two very different jobs. But Cody and Griffin share a common bond: they're both among the growing number of Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) soldiers who are earning retirement points and pay working with high school and college students in the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC).

Almost everybody knows Senior ROTC — the program that turns college students into Army officers. But ROTC is also in high schools. Junior ROTC, as it's called, doesn't commission officers or enlist soldiers. It is a citizen-building program taught primarily by retired officers and noncommissioned officers. Through Junior ROTC, students develop self-discipline, self-confidence, leadership and teamwork skills.

Two major initiatives in Junior ROTC are creating opportunities for reservists interested in working with high schoolers. The first is a five-year expansion, the largest in Junior ROTC's 77-year history. This year alone, some 300 units have joined the 857 already in high schools.

The second is an addition to the Junior ROTC summer camps' programs. In a pilot effort, the National Science Center (NSC) is infusing 10 hours of hands-on math and science instruction into the normal camp activities. The goal of the effort is to make math and science more appealing to the students by making the subjects fun to explore.

That's where Bonnie Cody came into the picture. Cody, a sergeant first class in the IRR and an aspiring teacher, volunteered to be a science instructor for the NSC program.

"I love working with the kids, and I really appreciate the ROTC program," said Cody, who is working toward a Georgia state teaching certificate. For two weeks she led

Junior ROTC cadets through a tour of the mysteries of electrical currents, circuits and resistance. It wasn't like school, though. Each class was designed by the NSC to be a hands-on experiment, with Cody guiding the kids into different areas to investigate.

"It's like a good field trip," she said.

Maj. Bob Schmidt, another reservist, agreed. "It's about letting the cadets explore mentally under a disciplined condition." Schmidt, a high school biology teacher and football coach, worked as a math instructor at two Junior ROTC camps. The math instruction introduced the cadets to probability, patterns, predictions and the formulation of strategies.

A growing number of IRR soldiers are earning retirement points and pay by working with high school and college ROTC programs.

Do you have to be a teacher to be an NSC instructor for Junior ROTC? Not at all, according to James A. Mercer, who manages the Junior ROTC project for the National Science Center. The best candidates are people who enjoy working with teenagers and have an interest in science and math, he said.

Last summer Mercer trained 43 instructors, including 27 reservists, for the NSC program at six Junior ROTC camps. Next year, if the pilot program is approved, science and math will be taught at all 33 Junior ROTC camps around the country.

Summertime is camp time for Senior ROTC cadets, too. But math and science aren't on the training schedule.

Each summer, the senior ROTC cadre conduct three training camps; advanced camps at Fort Bragg, N.C. and Fort Lewis, Wash., and a basic camp at Fort Knox, Ky. This year, ROTC cadre trained and evaluated some 6,000 college students in military skills and leadership at these camps.

Soldiers in the IRR, like Maj. Richard Griffin, form an important part of the Senior ROTC camp cadre.

Griffin has worked at Senior ROTC summer camps for the last five years. Last summer at the Fort Lewis Advanced Camp, he supervised the Individual Tactical Training site, known to cadets as the Audie Murphy Assault Course. On the course, the cadets were trained and evaluated on negotiating obstacles and reacting to direct and indirect fire. More importantly, Griffin and his cadre were evaluating the cadets' stamina and leadership.

"We look for the emerging leader," said Griffin. The emerging leader is the cadet who's quiet when the going is easy, he explained, but takes charge when everybody else is dead-tired and ready to quit.

Griffin believes that with his background and experience, he can teach cadets about more than tactics. Commissioned through ROTC from North Carolina A&T State University, Griffin spent over five years on active duty as a platoon leader, staff officer and commander. He has also served in the National Guard, Army Reserve, Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program and the IRR.

His quiet voice and manner can't hide his passion. "Teaching and mentoring are exciting," he said. "I see every cadet at Fort Lewis. I can talk real world to them about the reserve components and the active Army."

Griffin also gives the cadets his straightfoward philosophy of officership. "As an Army officer your job is to train your people to survive on the battlefield." By working with ROTC, he is able to pass that message on to a new generation of young officers.

While the retirement points and pay provide the IRR soldiers with tangible benefits, there are intangible benefits, too.

"I came away with a more positive feeling about our young people," said Schmidt, looking back over his experience. He believes reservists can make a positive impact on America's youth through ROTC. "I think it's important we make ourselves available."

For Griffin, it's even simpler. "They remember you."

Whatever the motivation, one thing is certain — cadets and reservists are learning lessons that will last a lifetime. ★

ROTC Needs You!

Summer camps do not present the only opportunity for Individual Ready Reservists interested in working with ROTC. If you can offer even a few hours during the school year, ROTC may have a job for you.

The Junior ROTC expansion is creating opportunities for reservists who would like to help establish, inspect, and instruct at new and existing units.

On college campuses, Professors of Military Science are looking for officers, NCOs and soldiers who can teach, train, manage supply rooms, and perform unit support functions from administration to transportation.

Pay and benefit options vary. Be sure to ask when checking into the job opportunities. Contact these addresses for information on opportunities in your state.

U.S. Army First Region, U.S. Army ROTC Cadet Command, Attn: Col. Glass Fort Bragg, NC 28307 - (919) 396-7510: Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Mass., Md., Maine, N.C., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., R.I., S.C., Va., Vt., District of Columbia and Puerto Rico

U.S. Army Second Region U.S. Army ROTC Cadet Command, Attn: Lt.Col. Calandro, Ft. Knox, KY 40121-5610 - (502) 624-2462: Ala., Ill., Ind., Ky., La., Mich., Miss., Mo., Ohio, Tenn., Wis., W. Va.

U.S. Army Fourth Region U.S. Army ROTC Cadet Command, Attn: Col. Shonka Ft. Lewis, WA 98433-7100 - (206) 967-6127: Alaska, Ark., Ariz., Calif., Colo., Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mont., Neb., N.M., N.D., Nev., Okla., Ore., S.D., Texas, Utah, Wash., Wyo., Guam

Get serious abo
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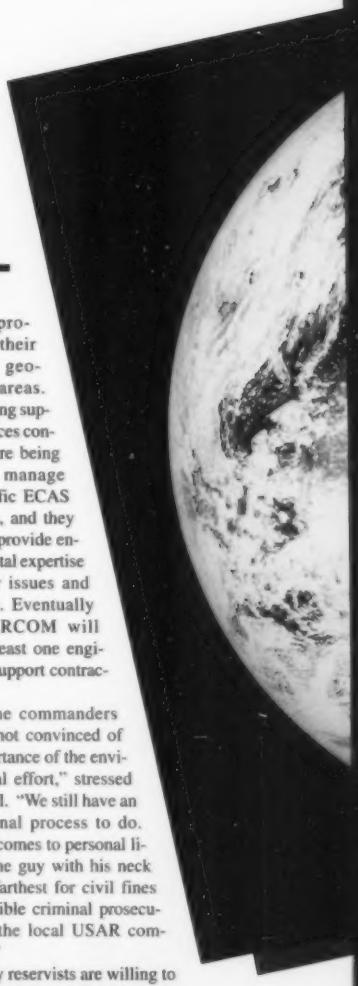
Commanders face **criminal prosecution** for ignoring ***environmental issues.***



Environmental awareness is nothing new. We've heard pleas to "protect planet earth" for years. Many of us participate in Earth Day celebrations. Most of us do our part by recycling cans, glass and paper.

It's a great start, but Army Reserve commanders and soldiers need to do much more.

About four years ago DoD decided to "get serious" about the environment and become a leader among federal agencies in environmental compliance and protection. The Army soon followed as the standard bearer within DoD.

Today, the Army Reserve is aggressively following a program designed to comply with environmental requirements and regulations; to restore contaminated sites; to prevent future problems in all Army mission areas; and to conserve, protect and enhance environmental and cultural resources.

In the past, military leaders didn't worry much about environmental problems, but today commanders who choose to ignore the program or give it lip service face a rude awakening. They can now be prosecuted for violations.

"Commanders must realize they have a personal stake in this," said Ted Spetnagel, environmental branch chief at Atlanta's U.S. Army Reserve Command. "They have a legal responsibility for their actions or inactions." He compares the Reserve Center to a manufacturing operation in the civilian sector.

"We may not own the facilities or the grounds we occupy on a daily basis, but we're responsible for their use. We're responsible for all that goes on under our direction, including toxic spills and hazardous materials storage. If there's a problem, we can't point a finger at the support installation commander any more and say, 'It's his problem, not mine," said Spetnagel.

The Army Reserve's environmental program is guided by the Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) found in Army Regulation 200-1 and Executive Order 12088. Under this program all USAR facilities will receive, within three years, a comprehensive assessment to achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with local, state, or federal environmental laws or regulations.

The system began in 1991 and since then, engineering teams from the 416th Engineer Command in Chicago have evaluated more than 700 sites. When necessary, they have been assisted by specialists from the Army Corps of Engineers. The assessments identify necessary corrections before they become major problems.

"We're counting on ECAS to keep us all out of trouble and proactive," said Stan Mitchell, environmental engineer. "Reserve commanders not up to speed on ECAS are advised to get with their staff engineer immediately."

According to Mitchell, the most common problems are found in the Clean Water Act, hazardous/solid waste, underground storage tanks, and hazardous material management.

The staff engineers at the Army Reserve Commands (ARCOMs) are responsible for the environmental program in their specific geographic areas. Engineering support services contractors are being hired to manage the specific ECAS programs, and they will also provide environmental expertise for other issues and concerns. Eventually every ARCOM will have at least one engineering support contractor.

"Some commanders still are not convinced of the importance of the environmental effort," stressed Spetnagel. "We still have an educational process to do. When it comes to personal liability, the guy with his neck out the farthest for civil fines and possible criminal prosecution is the local USAR commander."

Many reservists are willing to accept a personal role as environ-

ut your ronment!

mental stewards. New soldiers receive an environmental orientation in their initial entry training and come to their units with an appreciation for environmental issues.

"It's the older soldiers who do not see the need for the new emphasis," said Spetnagel. "We're telling them that the world and the rules have changed."

Formal environmental instruction is still being developed, and until it's implemented soldiers are urged to rely on common sense to keep the environment clean and protected. If soldiers see something wrong, they should report it through their chain of command or to the proper legal authorities.

Environmental problems only get worse with age and commanders and individual Reservists are encouraged to speak up when necessary.

Environmental awareness has increased dramatically in recent years. "In 1984 you could mention these issues and no one would know what you were talking about, or worse, care," he said. "Now people call for advice and guidance."

The list of environmental issues seems endless. Acid rain, air pollution and asbestos lead the alphabetic list while solid waste management, storm water run-off and wetlands bring up the rear. But endangered species, lead contaminated indoor rifle ranges and historic site preservation issues are equally important. The list is long, complicated and constantly growing.

With this expanding list and new technologies developed to deal with them, comes stronger legislation. There are many federal, state and local laws pertaining to areas such as hazardous waste disposal with which USAR commanders must comply. Ohter legislation includes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Their complexity is intimidating and too complicated for any one person to easily understand.

"If a soldier faces an environmental challenge, they shouldn't feel alone," said Spetnagel. "And no one should feel overwhelmed or ignore the problem. It won't go away. Ask for help."

The Army Reserve is now in compliance with the ECAS program, but hopes to move beyond compliance and take the lead in prevention. Despite shrinking budgets, funding will rise to more than $30 million over a six year period. Every dollar spent in prevention saves tens of thousands of dollars in the future.

"Once we develop an overall awareness of environmental issues, environmental problems will have little impact on training," said Spetnagel. "If we plan properly and consider the environment ahead of time we will complete the training mission with few problems."

Soldiers with questions about any aspect of the environmental program should call the USARC environmental branch at 1-800-359-8483, extension 8267, or dial (404) 629-8267. ★

But advice and help are on the way.

by LTC Bill Maddox

Georgia's Drug Wars

Drug traffickers do their best at growing pot in the most difficult to reach and hard to spot places, but the bright and distinct marijuana foliage gives itself away.

Working with state law enforcement officials, Army Reservists destroy $50 million in dope.

By Sgt. Melanie Adkins

Mid-morning July 14, an OH-58 Kiowa helicopter scouts 20 feet above the tree line.

The pilot, an Army Reservist with the 33rd Aviation Group, Fort Rucker, Ala., and the "spotter," a local law enforcement official, search for the aqua-colored plant they know lurks beneath them in the thick treelines of North Georgia.

Just before they begin to grow weary, the trained eyes of the spotter pick up on something.

"Circle around to my left once more," he says, "I think I've found us a treasure."

As the pilot skillfully lowers the chopper to get a better view, they both see a plot containing what appears to be at least 50 marijuana plants. They signal the ground team that's been waiting for the first job of the morning....

"Red Air to Red Ground."

"This is Red Ground, go ahead Red Air, over."

"Yeah, we've spotted a plot for ya. Better sharpen your machetes, it looks like you'll be going into some thick brush."

"Point us in the right direction Red Air, we're ready to cancel some Christmas plans," the ground team leader says of the drug traffickers.

The ground team follows the helicopter through radio communications until guided to the exact location of the plants. But reaching the plants is the most difficult and dangerous part of the mission.

The ground team members unload the mule (a small 4x4 all-terrain vehicle) and somehow manage to squeeze themselves aboard. They proceed to plow through the brush, rip through the briars and bounce over limbs and stumps until they can go no further. Then, still communicating on radio, they continue on foot.

"This is where we get a chance to use our most valued possession – our machetes," said 'Wes,' the Georgia Bureau of Investigations (GBI) agent-in-charge. The ground teams must sometimes climb the steepest hills and go through the thickest briars in order to get to a plot of marijuana.

"Donna" stays on hand to track down suspects.

"It could be 1,000 plants, or one single plant but the team still goes in and eradicates them," Wes said.

The ground team members not only have the threat of walking up on the plants' owners and possibly coming into

conflict, they also have booby traps, trip wires, fish lines and snakes to watch out for.

The team is well aware of the dangers they may have to face. Most carry pistols and have been trained to quickly spot any unnatural objects or movement. Other than the man-made threats the ground team's biggest enemy is the heat. "We get a head start on the heat by picking up several cases of Gatorade before we leave every morning," Wes said.

"We also ensure we have enough members on the ground team so that at least one can stay back and rest. And believe me, after going in to eradicate six different plots in just one hour, rest is something you need."

The officer in charge of the 33rd Aviation Group Counterdrug Task Force (CDTF) Chief Warrant Officer 'Bob', said the main reason the operations run smoothly is "because everyone stays excited about what they're doing. First, every soldier involved in this mission is a volunteer. Not only that, they are individually selected for their role in the 33rd CDTF. I think the motivation they have, along with being properly trained, makes them among the best at what they do."

On the ground with machetes, a task force member begins the eradication process in a plot containing more than 40 marijuana plants. The task force consists of Army Reservists, state and local law enforcement officials.

Even though the CDTF normally works during the hottest times of the year the esprit de corps is very high. The five to seven ground and air teams that go out each morning usually challenge one another to spot and eradicate the most plants.

"It keeps everything positive and makes you want to find plants, even though sometimes after a hard, hot day the ground teams are almost too tired to go in after them," Bob said.

"We have a total of 39 people who make up the Georgia Governor's Task Force (GTF) this year," Wes said. "We have personnel from the guard, GBI, state patrol, and Department of Transportation, but our biggest support comes from the soldiers of the 33rd Aviation Group. Without specialized jobs performed by each of these groups this mission wouldn't be possible," he said.

"The 33rd Aviation Group CDTF has provided us with helicopters, pilots, refueling specialists, a refueling truck, maintenance personnel and crew chiefs. The Georgia State Patrol provides two helicopters and the National Guard provides one for this mission. The 33rd CDTF enables us to cover twice as much land with the additional helicopters. And the refueling truck and the manpower they have provided for quick refueling has helped tremendously," Wes said.

"With this type of organization you would expect problems with communication or duties. That's not the case with the agencies involved in the GTF. Everyone knows their job and they do it exactly. With this sensitive type of mission, lack of communication or job performance could cost someone their life," Bob said.

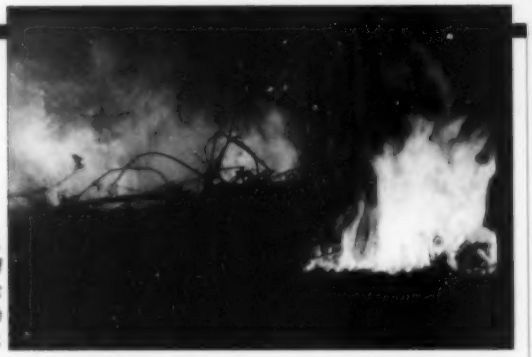
"I feel responsible for these pilots and their helicopters when I refuel them. I'm the one who tests the petroleum for water or sediment before they're fueled. If I miss or overlook something, it could cause serious malfunctions," said petroleum specialist, Sgt. 'Tyrone'.

The noncommissioned officer in charge of the CDTF, SSgt. 'James,' estimates that the GTF will wipe out as much as 40 percent of the total drug crop in northern Georgia this year.

"We've covered 80 counties and a 900,000 acre national forest area," James said.

Soldiers of the 33rd Aviation Group, Fort Rucker, Ala. conduct early morning pre-flight inspections before take-off, and a full day searching for marijuana.

Governor's Task Force ground team members are guided to the nearest driving point of a recently spotted marijuana plot.



At the end of the day, all of the plants collected by the Governor's Task Force are burned at a nearby incinerator.

Only half way into this year's mission the North Georgia GTF, with help from the 33rd Aviation Group CDTF, has recovered over 21,000 plants for a total street value of $50 million dollars.

The CDTF has substantially increased in personnel and equipment since last year because of the tremendous need for drug eradication in the United States, according to Chief Warrant Officer Bob, officer in charge of the task force.

"We receive numerous calls requesting our support. Some we can do, such as supporting the governor's task force and others we can't," said Bob. "We would like to have enough members and equipment to go out on every mission. That's our goal for the future."

The CDTF personnel come from five southeast units and they live in seven different states. The aviation maintenance support for the CDTF is located on four military installations in three states and has active military, reserves, and civilians all assisting in their mission, according to Bob.

"Without them supporting us, we couldn't support other missions," he said. "So this is truly a mission which takes the skills, assets and strength of a lot of people."

Bob has put in over 400 hours flying on drug eradication missions. "This mission not only gives our pilots a chance to train on real-world missions, it gives our petroleum specialists, mechanics and crew chiefs a chance to do actual hands-on training. And this is sometimes very hard work. But there is something else this mission does for all of us – it lowers the amount of drug crops grown on American soil," he said.

According to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) there are approximately 12 million users/abusers of marijuana in the U.S., making it the most used/abused drug in the nation. DEA officials say that today's marijuana isn't the drug it used to be. Special fertilizers, plant hormones and steroids, carbon dioxide and advanced horticulture techniques are all used by the informed illegal grower to "push" the plant into producing a higher grade of marijuana.

DEA officials say that today's marijuana is significantly more potent than it was during the Woodstock era, which contributes to the harmful effects caused by the drug. Marijuana contains known toxins and cancer-inducing chemicals, which are stored in fat cells for long periods of time. Scientific research relates marijuana use to long-term impairing effects on the brain, the respiratory system, the immune system and the reproductive process.

So why do drug traffickers/growers continue to grow the drug, knowing its risk? Because the profit they reap is tremendous. A mature cultivated plant has been known to yield up to 2.4 pounds of marketable product. Today, the wholesale market brings an average of $3,000 per pound and as high as $9,000 per pound for the indoor grown, high-grade sinsemilla.

It may sound like a profitable business, but get caught and you reap a minimum of ten years to a full life sentence in federal prison.

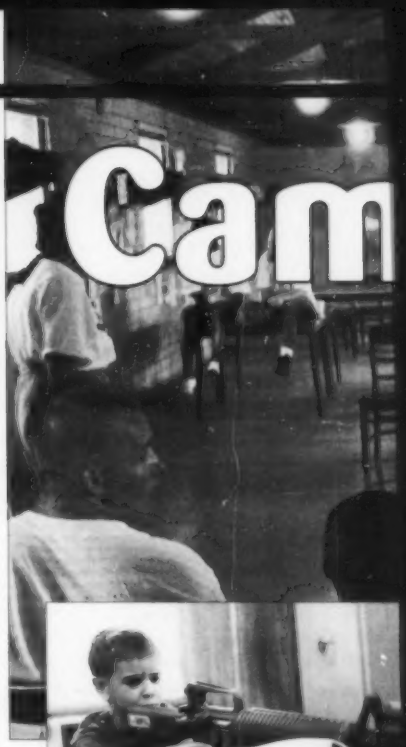
"The GTF is working from May through October this year. These are the six months when the plants are growing and are easiest to spot," said James.

Next year the CDTF has plans to expand its personnel and land coverage again, and also wants to increase public awareness.

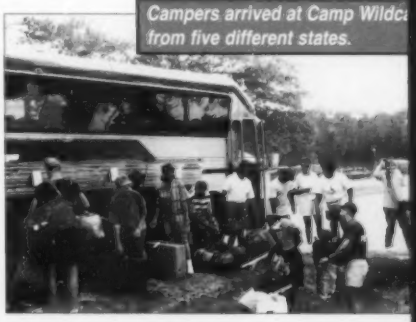
"We want the public to become more aware of what we're doing," said Bob. "This is an ongoing war on our soil. We want people to see the Army involved in a war right here – a war against drugs.

"Our mission is war fighting, and we won't forget it, said Bob. "We're fighting a war in our own hometowns – a war we'll fight every day, until finally, we win." ★

First names were used in this article at the request of task force officials.

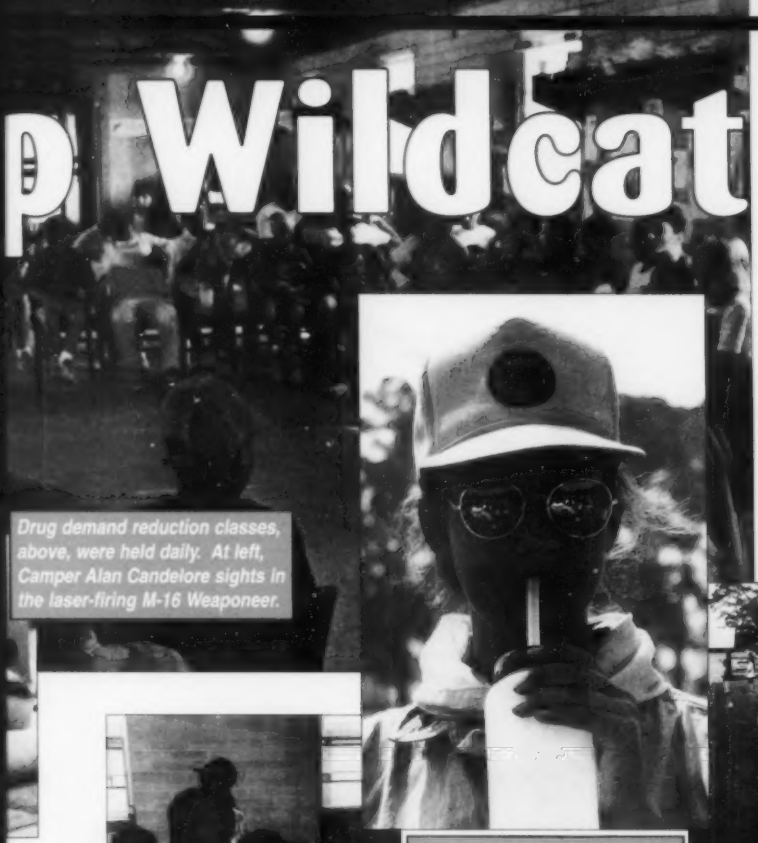


Preventing drug use through education was the theme of the 81st ARCOM's innovative family support progra



Campers arrived at Camp Wildc from five different states.

p Wildcat



Drug demand reduction classes, above, were held daily. At left, Camper Alan Candelore sights in the laser-firing M-16 Weaponeer.

Camper Mandy Bradshaw, above, slurps water after an athletic event.
Dorothy Sweeting, left, a family support volunteer, teaches arts and crafts to Wildcat campers.
At right, Junior ROTC cadets introduce drill and ceremonies to campers.

By Sgt. Rusty Doss

Three years ago it was just an idea, a concept, a big puzzle with the little pieces. Delayed by one war and a hurricane, the puzzle was assembled in July, 1993, and called Camp Wildcat.

"The week-long camp was for the children of 81st Army Reserve Command soldiers," said Dan Dowd, family support division chief. "Its main focus is preventive drug education, which the kids translated as "Drug Free Me."

"Much emphasis was placed on drug education and related topics such as alcohol abuse, HIV myths and facts, raising self esteem and how to react to peer pressure and other influences," said Dowd.

Professional drug demand reduction team members planned and conducted daily drug classes. The team members, some of whom work in drug prevention and in drug rehabilitation centers on their civilian jobs, understand the harsh, overwhelming reality in today's society where kids are exposed to drugs and other deadly lifestyles.

"I didn't know about these things when I was their age," said Capt. Joyce Brown, a drug team volunteer and a nurse in the 349th Combat Support Hospital. "Our goal is to let these kids know there are other alternatives. They can say no. They don't have to do these things."

"Knowledge about drugs and coping skills is the key to the problem," said Brown. "Then kids can say no if someone offers them drugs."

"It's necessary for us to get the message across to our children," said Col. Carrie Nero, director of the drug program for Camp Wildcat. "After they leave here we want them to think about 'Drug Free Me'. We want them to know they have other choices and can use this to make the right decisions."

Camp Wildcat was unique in itself, but made more so with the addition of Campbell High School Junior Reserve Officer Training Cadets from Smyrna, Ga., who served as assistant platoon leaders and squad leaders for the campers.

"The JROTC students were teaching the campers drill and ceremony," said Dowd. "The military atmosphere made the kids apprehensive at first, but when they settled into their everyday routine, things worked out just fine."

While drug abuse and awareness were stressed during daily classes, the camp provided normal summer camp activities, giving the kids time to be just kids. Each day campers took part in arts and crafts classes, and sports activities like softball, volleyball, soccer and swimming. Field trips took children to Fort Stewart, where they visited the 24th Infantry Division Museum, climbed over combat tracked vehicles and saw artillery weapons used in Desert Storm. Each of the camp's five platoons visited the Weaponeer Training Classroom where they shot a laser firing M-16A2 rifle.

The cadets' participation also allowed the kids see what mom and dad do when they put on their uniforms for drill. ★

Taming the Devil Hill

The long-running exercise Fuertes Caminos still brings benefit to Central America.

Story and photos by
Sgt. Eileen McChrystal

A soldier wiped sweat from his brow as he took a break from construction at a medical clinic in San Andres. A young Panamanian boy handed the soldier a freshly picked orange and smiled. Accepting the orange, the soldier smiled back and a friendship was made.

The new clinic was part of Fuertes Caminos '93, a joint venture between the Panamanian and U.S. government. This year's goal was to improve roads, schools and medical clinics in the remote mountain regions of Chiriqui Province.

The Panamanian region is mountainous, with few passable roads. Horseback is a common form of travel. The hope is that improving the roads from remote villages to the market place, medical clinics and schools will help improve the economy, health and welfare of the region's people.

The children of Central America benefit from the roads, schools and clinics being built during the Fuertes Caminos exercises.

"We were traveling to a work site over a hill called 'El Diablo'," said SSgt. Ed Marsh of the 431st Civil Affairs Battalion. "Even in four-wheel-drive we couldn't make it up the incline. An engineer saw our dilemma and cut out a section of the road. It was a rough ride but we made it through." Marsh learned later that the top of 'El Diablo' had been further reduced by 75 feet.

A steep, treacherous road nicknamed "El Diablo" snakes its way over the top of a Chiriqui Province mountain. Army Reserve engineers attacked the road and transformed it into an easily passable route, easing access for mountain villagers.

Fuertes Caminos '93 provided Army Reserve soldiers with hands on experience and training while also providing a service for those in need. Engineers, doctors, pilots and logistical support elements spent their annual training in a realistic, real life situation, gaining a better understanding of their unit's mission.

The exercise was met with enthusiasm from the villagers it affected. Villagers, now able to travel once treacherous roads waved and cheered as the Reservists drove by, and brought fresh fruit and sodas to show their support.

Construction projects were completed by August, and soldiers returned home with a strong sense of pride and many experiences from the work performed, the culture they experienced, and the people they met. ★

Yellowstone Recovery

Army Reserve aviators remove tons of debris from remote sections of the park.

Story and photos by Pam Briola

A Chinook removes wreckage from one of the most remote regions of Yellowstone National Park.

Visitors to Yellowstone Park were astonished when two Army Reserve CH-47D helicopters landed near the famous Old Faithful geyser last September.

The soldiers had come to remove the unsightly wreckage of an Air Force B-47 bomber that had crashed on Pitchstone Plateau in 1963. The bomber had collided with a tanker during an attempted night refueling, and only one crewmember survived.

Over the next 30 years pilots flying over the park would see the almost intact B-47 wreckage and report it as a plane crash. The park service, required to check out all crash sightings, found that more than a little inconvenient and tried to remove as much of the wreckage as possible. But the B-47 had crashed in a remote area of the park, and recovery proved difficult.

"It's in the middle of a wilderness area," said Dick Bahr, National Park Service assistant fire manager for Yellowstone. "It's a relatively pristine area, and we're trying to clean up all of man's influence in the back country of Yellowstone."

The first plan involved building a trail for pack horses from Targhee National Forest, 20 miles away. But with 60,000 pounds of wreckage, the many pack horse trips would have created a trail-like road, and the idea was discarded.

The park service used explosives and "chop" saws to break the wreck, with its 130-foot wingspan, into manageable pieces. A civilian helicopter company cleaned what they could within their load capacity, and in 1992 the park service requested and received approval for the Army Reserve's A Co., 6th Bn., 158th Aviation Regiment, Everett, Wash. to lift out the the remaining heavier pieces.

Resting on Pitchstone Plateau in Yellowstone Park for 30 years, the wreckage of the B-47 bomber caused pilots passing overhead to make many false reports of an aircraft crash.

The CH-47D helicopter could carry heavier loads than the civilian helicopter, and the sling-load operation at 8,200 feet allowed the aviators to train in crew coordination, precision hovering, precision load placement, high altitude and mountain flying operations, approach and departure corridors, movement of maximum tonnage within a defined time frame, realistic training for fuel handlers, and safety training.

"We train regularly in the Cascade Mountains near Seattle, carrying concrete blocks and working in mountainous terrain," said CWO Doug Houser, the pilot-in-charge of the operation, "but it's not as challenging as this. These loads have varying weights, the terrain is high, the air is thin. This creates a need for crew coordination both in rigging the wreckage for removal and flying it. We're doing something for the environment, and training at the same time."

"We came out here and executed loads that we're unfamiliar with," said CWO Brian Hart, pilot. "All of our experience, all of our knowledge is put to the test out here."

The wreckage included landing gear, six aircraft engines and a piece of wing stenciled "USAF." The pieces were delivered to a holding lot near the Old Faithful Inn for removal.

"We've accomplished a major objective here in Yellowstone," said Bahr. "This final project culminates eight years of back country cleanup. We've hauled out one million pounds of debris left by man." ★

PEOPLE

Romanian melodies

"Trumpet players have the same personalities, regardless of where they're from," says **SFC Douglas Gruehn**. "And music is the international language."

Gruen and five bandmembers from the 84th Division (Training) band travelled to the Romanian capitol of Bucharest on an eight-day friendship mission to the former Soviet-bloc country. They played seven gigs, some with Romanian Army musicians, the largest of which was in the city's main park where they performed for an audience of 3,000 people.

The Railsplitters brought along a box full of gifts, and returned with boxes of gifts, including a complete Romanian Army uniform. Gruehn also brought with him a photo album showing his family, civilian job and military life.

"It was a great ice-breaker," says Gruehn. "Pictures are worth a thousand words."

Gruehn toots with fellow Romanian Army trumpeters.

Homeless veterans 'stand down'

Members of the **104th Division (Training)** at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., gave a hand recently at the Portland, Ore., "Stand Down."

Stand Down '93 assisted homeless veterans and their families with three days of rest and recuperation. The homeless participants stayed in barracks style tents, received hot meals, health care, legal assistance, job counseling and VA benefits assistance.

The 104th, in coordination with over 40 federal, state and local government agencies, private companies and service organizations pulled together to help 550 veterans get back on their feet and feel better about themselves.

A young homeless girl stands tall in high heels during the Portland "Stand Down."

Once the homeless vets were registered, they could take a shower, get a medical exam, eat lunch, get a haircut, have their teeth examined, sit down with a job counselor and have a place to crash for the night.

The term "Stand Down" comes from an expression used widely in Viet Nam which meant to leave a combat zone after periods of intense fighting, for an area where a soldier could rest and replenish equipment before heading back.

Division soldiers donated their weekend time by pitching tents, serving food, distributing clothing, and serving as "greeters" to the vets as they arrived.

Voice of the Army Reserve

Her voice is heard on radio stations across the United States saying "The Army Reserve has been a great experience. You earn all this money for college and learn skills to help you in your career." Those words, spoken by **Spec. Yvette Woodfork** of the 97th Army Reserve Command in Fort Meade, Md., were part of the Army Reserve's 1993 recruiting commercials.

Her voice reaches across the nation.

"I was interviewed in August 1992 at Fort Meade, then interviewed by telephone by the New York advertising agency. After three hours of taping last November in the 'Big Apple' the producer finally said 'OK, let's go with this'."

Woodfork, an admin specialist, studies accounting at Montgomery College in Maryland.

PEOPLE

Army Reserve in action at jamboree

Three Army action centers at the 1993 annual Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, Va., challenged team work, Scouting skills and mental and physical fitness for more than 30,000 Boy Scouts.

Green Berets help a Boy Scout overcome an obstacle during a Jamboree confidence course.

Here, **SSgt. Robert Sanderlin** and **SSgt. Chip Eldrige**, members of Company A, 2nd Bn., 11th Special Forces Group helped one of thousands of Scouts cross an obstacle. The action areas included a variety of events, including a bikeathon, a rappelling tower, and "buckskin" games which included 19th century activities such as muzzle loading, tomahawk throwing, a bucking bronco, bull whip cracking and branding. Other Army action center events included rifle marksmanship, archery, knot tying and patrolling.

Road runner runs on and on and on...

A story about a Reservist driving to drill in his car? Big deal. A story about a Reservist driving to drill in 1993 with the same car he drove in 1969? Well that might be a story.

Updike's last drive.

Lt.Col. Michael Updike of the 5064th U.S. Army Garrison in Inkster, Mich. ordered his 1968 Plymouth Road Runner by mail while he was in Vietnam. He got off active duty and drove it to his first Army Reserve drill in January 1969. When time came for Updike to retire from the Army Reserve, he decided there could be no more fitting transport than the same car he drove 24 years before.

He changes the oil regularly.

Beans. And bullets.

When the **79th Military Police Company** conducts a muster, they combine a training exercise with a charitable cause. As each soldier is called during the simulated activation exercise they are asked to bring a can of food to their next drill. The canned food is then donated to a local food shelf.

Just beans. No bullets.

The generosity of the Rochester, Minn. unit results in two substantial food shelf donations each year.

Road to college is paved with swine

"Soo-eeee! Soo-eee! Slap'em! Slop'em! Send them on the road. There's money to be made in those hogs."

What's he call sign for pig?

For some college students, the only way to afford going to college is with the financial help of mom and dad. But for **Spec. Mathew King**, radio operator for the 396th Station Hospital, Helena, Mont., the road to a college degree is paved with swine. He recently bought a farm outside of Kalispell.

"There's money in those pigs," he says, working 12-hour days vaccinating, cleaning and feeding his farrow to prepare them for market.

During annual training this year King packed and loaded communication equipment for soldiers moving on deployments throughout U.S. Southern Command.

He attends the University of Montana studying sociology and criminology.

WWI's 75th

Seventy-five years after the Armistice, doughboys fighting the "War to End All Wars" are remembered for their sacrifice and gallantry.

World War I. Declared at the time as the war to end all wars, and the war to make the world safe for democracy, the conflict had a profound effect on the American "doughboy."

When the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917, active Army personnel numbered less than 214,000. Films such as To Hell With the Kaiser, Wolves of Kultur and The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin, no doubt had a deep impact on Americans and by the end of the conflict Army strength reached over 4,000,000.

While some of the population questioned whether we should send "American boys to fight and die 3,000 miles from home," most Americans supported our entry into the war and thousands of American men between the ages of 18 and 30 (the average age was 24 years) entered the service and trained for duty in France.

Trench warfare instruction received special emphasis and French military officers traveled to the United States to provide American soldiers with firsthand knowledge of the trenches on the Western Front. Training included digging a trench, first dug to a depth of four feet with loose earth positioned in front of the trench to form a mound. The dirt from the next two feet was dug to form a shelf or step and was molded on the bottom front wall of the trench. Called the fire step, the soldiers stood on the step to position their weapons and periscopes to peer across the wire-entanglements of No-Man's Land.

After four months training at camps in the United States, the troops embarked for France for additional training. The training could not, however, prepare the troops for the devastation and carnage that awaited them. Their first glimpse of war came as they passed the hospitals and first aid stations in France a few miles from the front, where endless lines of walking wounded, stretcher cases of men blinded and burned by gas, and amputees awaited further attention.

Closer to the front, the scenes became even more grim. Dead horses littered the roads, as did overturned ambulances, with stretchers of dying and wounded soldiers scattered about. Old roads were barely passable with gaping shell-holes filled with mud.

At the front, the doughboys learned quickly to respond to the announcement of "gas attack." As they prepared to go over the top, many wondered which was worse, confronting the enemy fire on top of the ground, or enduring life in the dismal trenches filled with mud, some to a depth

of eighteen inches, and occupied by rats scurrying about feeding on garbage, dead bodies and human waste.

When not in combat the men worked to rid their clothes of lice. By holding their uniforms near the flame of a lighted candle they were able to force the insects out of the seams of their trousers and jackets. Heat from the same candles dried their socks after hours spent sloshing through water and mud. In an attempt to prevent the dreaded trench foot the doughboys changed their socks as often as possible and rubbed their feet with whale oil.

The war took the American soldiers through campaigns at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Lorraine, Picardy, Alsace, and Champagne and as casualties mounted, replacements arrived at a rate of 250,000 a month. In August 1918, the Allies broke the German line and within three months victory was at hand, but at a terrible cost. American casualties reached over 116,000 dead, with over 200,000 wounded. Total Army dead numbered almost 107,000 with over 193,000 men wounded.

In the months following the Armistice, America welcomed the doughboys home. The wounded were quickly transported to selected post hospitals where amputees received rehabilitation, and shell shock victims were provided rest and quiet – the basic treatment for the malady at that time. Shell shock, a debilitating condition, usually resulted from being exposed to the pounding of the enemy's big guns for countless hours at a time, and was characterized by a blank stare, disorientation, and the soldiers' bodies shaking uncontrollably. As the months passed wounds eventually healed and the doughboys were discharged. However, some never completely recovered their lung capacity, or their sight – the result of poison gas. Some shell shock victims never fully regained their emotional health.

Thirty demobilization centers positioned throughout the United States enabled most doughboys to be out-processed near their homes. Men from two occupational groups, railroad workers, and anthracite coal miners were the first to be discharged. Some veterans entered the clergy others became doctors, or lawyers, many returned to their farms, or their jobs in factories and mills. Most avoided speaking about their experiences, since they felt civilians could never really comprehend what they had experienced. They quietly put the past behind them, married and had children, unfortunately many of which became the men and women, who about twenty years later, would fight and die in the battles of World War II. ★

By Trudie Eklund

Ms. Eklund is an historian with the Center for Military History in Washington, D.C.

IN REVIEW

A HISTORY OF WARFARE, by John Keegen. Knopf, 384p. $27.50. A fascinating and refreshing study of why men make war. Is it "our nature" or the politicians' fault. This book offers insight into our grisly past and uncertain future.

CRUSADE, by Rick Atkinson. Houghton Mifflin, 557p. $24.95. The "untold" story of the Persian Gulf war is told in a revealing, candid and fast-paced manner.

LEADING THE WAY, by Al Santoli. Ballantine, 428p. $23.00. An oral history – what Santoli does best – spoken by military leaders who rebuilt our force to its strength today.

THE LOST SHIPS OF GUADALCANAL, by Robert D. Ballard. Warner, 227p. $39.95. A re-creation of the fierce battles of Guadalcanal and Savo Island–complete with full-color maps, historic photos and intriguing contemporary underwater photographs of the ships resting on the bottom of "Iron Bottom Sound."

POWERLIFT–GETTING TO DESERT STORM, by Douglas Menarchik. Praeger, 216p. $49.95. A "nuts and bolts" study of moving "beans and bullets" to the Persian Gulf.

100 MILES FROM BAGHDAD, by James J. Cooke. Praeger, 256p. $45.00. An inside view of the French Daguet Division, which defeated an Iraqi division and protected the entire left flank of the 18th Airborne Corps.

Somali starvation, firefight remembered

by MSgt. Terry Brown

She has seen the worst of war-shattered Somalia - the parched landscape, starving children, and even the gunfire from hostile bandits.

Sgt. Geraldine Broh of Shirley, Mass. was serving with the 711th Adjutant General Co. (Postal) in early March when she was caught in a firefight along a rural road in the African nation.

When the shooting started Broh was riding in the back of a two-and-a-half ton truck headed from Marka to Mogadishu to pick up newly-arrived infantrymen, and supplies for her unit.

Several armed Somali bandits were spotted off the side of the road; a sergeant halted the convoy, shouted "Hit the deck," and Broh dropped to the floor of the truck.

"I low-crawled to the back of the truck, stood up and fired my M-16 rifle to provide covering fire as the 10th Mountain soldiers went after the bandits," said Broh. One bandit was killed during the fight and three were captured.

Broh was one of 50 reservists assigned to the postal company and attached to the 10th Mountain Division to provide mail services for United States military personnel and American civilian workers during Operation Restore Hope. They kept letters and packages flowing in Somalia during the early stages of the United Nations relief effort, handling as much as 19,000 pounds of mail a week.

Broh and the other postal service soldiers worked at the airport at Mogadishu and other locations in the country, and their unit came under weekly sniper fire.

While Broh as deployed to Somalia, more than 28,000 United Nations soldiers were assigned to provide security and humanitarian services to starving Somalis.

When she first arrived she found the countryside's scenery "gorgeous and desolate." However, famine caused by drought, and destruction caused by years of civil war among warlords' militias left much of the country uninhabitable. More than 300,000 Somalis had died as a result of famine and civil war.

"The further you went from Mogadishu, the more you'd see starving Somalis," she said. "It was sad to watch mothers carrying their nearly starved children in wheelbarrows to a U.N. hospital," Broh said.

She did see improvements before she left the country.

"When I first arrived in Mogadishu there was no electric power," Broh said. "The only policeman I saw was a street cop directing traffic. But, by a couple of weeks before I left, power and street lights were restored. You saw more people and vendors on the streets."

The U.S. Army Reservists supporting the Somali peacekeeping effort have returned to the United States, and all U.S. forces are expected to return in March, 1994. ★

Rolling in from Germany

by SSgt. Lee Zimmerman

The 489th's APCs on the move.

For the soldiers of the 489th Engineer Battalion, Christmas came five months early, in packages a bit too big to fit under the tree.

The 489th received a battalion's worth of armored personnel carriers, command carriers and support tracks. The tracks, which replaced the battalion's wheeled vehicles, came from units that had been deactivated in Germany.

The change to tracks made a "tremendous difference" in the Arkansas battalion, said Maj. Jim Lawrence, operations officer. "It changes our philosophy. We're back to the basics, training more on infantry and armor tactics and movements."

In combat, engineers work hand-in-hand with infantry and armored units.

As soldiers worked under a searing sun in heat "bad enough to make a camel thirsty," they joked around and traded friendly jabs at each other. Their attitude spoke for itself; they were doing a job they loved with people they considered friends.

After their first field exercise on a hot and humid afternoon, a group of soldiers climbed out of the back of their APCs. Their faces were covered with drops of sweat as big as blueberries; their camouflaged uniforms were soaked.

"We love this stuff," said one soldier, "we eat it up." ★

MAILCALL

Benefits or a wish list?

USUALLY THE INFORMATION IN Army Reserve magazine is very informative and factual. I was dismayed to learn, by accident, that I was dropped from my IMA position and transferred to the IRR. I was a little happier when I read [Fall 1993] that soldiers with over 15 qualifying years could apply for early retirement. I called my PMO to be told that no such plan existed but I should "stay in touch."

Please be more diligent in identifying items that are "wish lists" as opposed to a planned program.

Maj. Thomas E. O'Connor
East Lansing, Mich.

The information concerning the Selected Reserve Transition Benefits was indeed correct. Your PMO was wrong. The benefits for the Selected Reserve were enacted into law as part of the fiscal year 1993 National Defense Authorization Act. The Selected Reserve consists of troop program unit members, AGR soldiers and members of the Individual Mobilization Augmentee program.

Let me stress once again that the benefits are not voluntary. They apply only to soldiers who lose their Selected Reserve positions due to the inactivation or reorganization of their units.

You need to talk to your PMO. In researching my response I found out that you were not transferred to the IRR but are now assigned to an IMA position at an installation in Maryland. Soldiers whose IMA positions are relocated are not part of a reorganization, are not considered part of the drawdown, and are not eligible for transition benefits.

It pays to go to meetings.

WHEN I REACH AGE 60 AND CAN begin collecting retired pay, will that pay be based on pay tables in effect in 1997 (when I turn 60), or will the pay be based on tables that were in effect in November 1990 when I transferred to the Retired Reserve?

Lt. Col. Joseph J. Childress
Hendersonville, Tenn.

Your retired pay is based on the pay tables in effect when you reach age 60 and are eligible to collect retired pay.

YOUR ARTICLE ON RETIREMENT benefits [Spring 1993] gives the formula to calculate retirement pay for reservists attending monthly drills and AT. But I am an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA). What is the formula for calculating my retirement pay?

SFC Mary L. Tieder
Daytona Beach, Fla.

The formula to calculate retirement pay is the same for IMAs as it is for all other members of the Army Reserve.

1. *(Total points) ÷ 360 days = Years of Service*
2. *(Years of Service) x .025 = Percentage of Pay Due*
3. *(% Pay Due) x (Current Base Pay) = Retirement Pay Per Month*

Where are the bodies buried?

I WAS SHOCKED TO SEE CAPT. Lopez's letter about bogus APFT profiles in your Summer 1993 issue. I was shocked that you would print it. But it was in both cases a pleasant shock.

We all know where the bodies are buried. BDUs hide a multitude of sins, but it is easy to discern which officers are unable to sit up a minimum number of times around those protruding stomachs. So their scores are "enhanced," or they get profiles. Either way they keep the fat and often get a "1" in military bearing on their OERs.

Those of you in positions of authority need to call your fellow officers to account. If you want to keep our respect then you need to look like soldiers (meet the weight standards) and act like soldiers (take the APFT).

SSgt. Lillian C. Dinkins
Columbia, Md.

Correspondence Courses.

I AM IN THE INDIVIDUAL READY Reserve and live overseas in Sweden. I would like to know if I can take correspondence cources.

Spec. Ethan Howard
Solna, Sweden

The Army Correspondence Course Program courses and subcourses are an excellent way to increase military knowledge and skill, and are a good way to earn retirement points. Subcourses cover thousands of military subjects, from air defense operations to video tape editing.

A complete listing of available courses can be found in DA Pamphlet 351-20; the Army Correspondence Course Program Catalog.

As a member of the IRR you're eligible for enrollment if you have a valid physical and are not within six months of your ETS. To enroll, contact your personnel management NCO or officer by writing Commander, ARPERCEN, Attn: ARPC-EP (enlisted) or ARPC-OP (officers), 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63132. The telephone numbers for enlisted soldiers are (800) 325-1876 or (314) 538-2233. Officers should call (800) 325-4973 or (314) 538-2092.

If you are a member of a Troop Program Unit see your training NCO.

Maintenance needs support.

THE ARTICLE ON MAINTENANCE [Summer 1993] hit home. I wonder how many unit commanders read it and took it to heart. All too often I've witnessed units dumping all the responsibility of the competition on one AGR maintenance NCO. Yet when it comes to the Army Communities of Excellence, everyone pitches in regardless of rank, area of specialty, military or civilian. Even spouses get involved. Why don't we maintenance personnel get the same support with AAME?

MSgt. Kathy Paul
Billings, Mont.

Superior Unit Award.

I WAS AN IMA CALLED TO ACTIVE duty during Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Prior to that time I was attached to ARPERCEN to drill for points only. I later learned that ARPERCEN was awarded the Army Superior Unit Award during that time frame. Am I authorized through my inactive duty to wear this award?

Maj. William H. McAlister
Des Peres, Mo.

No. Only soldiers assigned to ARPERCEN on full-time active duty during Desert Shield/Desert Storm are entitled to the Superior Unit Award as a permanent part of their uniform. Actually, you were assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve at the time, not to ARPERCEN itself. ARPERCEN commands the IRR, but is not one and the same with it. Soldiers working today in ARPERCEN are entitled to wear the award only while they are assigned there.

Retired kinda means retired.

I RETIRED TWO YEARS AGO after twenty years in the active Army. I was 38, and held an 18Z (Special Forces) MOS.

Is there any way I can enlist in the Army Reserve and join a troop program unit? I also held a "hip pocket" commission as a Major (USAR).

Master Sgt. Wayne Blom
Gloversville, N.Y.

Maybe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Army. As a member of the Retired Reserve, only the Secretary can remove you from retired status, and only if you are shown to be the most qualified, indispensable soldier available to fill a vacant position.

The first step is to find a valid position in your grade and MOS within your geographical location. Your local Army Reserve recruiter can help by checking the Request Vacancy System. In addition to a Special Forces unit, you might find an infantry unit or reserve forces school.

If such a position exists, you will compete with other soldiers who by law have a priority for assignment to Army Reserve units. These soldiers include those separating from active duty and transferring from inactivating reserve component units.

Assuming you wound your way through the process by finding a unit, were proven to be indispensable, and got the Secretary of the Army to approve your reassignment, your retired pay would be reduced by the amount of drill pay that you received, so in effect, you'd work for free.

Polynesian Holiday.

CAN YOU TELL ME HOW TO FIND out where I can stay in Bachelor Officer Quarters, etc., when travelling? I'd like to use them when we are vacationing.

I'm also interested in any military recreation sites such as Fort DeRussy, Hawaii. How much does it cost and how far in advance can you make reservations.

Capt. Karen Dillon
Ransomville, N.Y.

Military installations and facilities offer a variety of inexpensive and unique vacation opportunities. I've stayed in BOQs (BEQs are also available) all over the country – from Key West to Colorado Springs to Seattle. I've rented Navy fishing boats, camped in Air Force campgrounds, and dived with Marine Corps scuba gear.

Fort DeRussy, home of the 9th Army Reserve Command, is located in downtown Honolulu on Waikiki Beach. (Yes, Waikiki Beach.) The Hale Koa Hotel is as nice a hotel as you can find, and Army Reservists can reserve a room as much as a year in advance. Room rates vary according to your rank. Privates through buck sergeants can stay in a standard room for $47.00 a night. Staff sergeants through captains will pay $60.00. Majors and above will pay $75.00. Ocean view and ocean front rooms are higher, ranging from $87.00 to $114.00 a night.

You can find publications on space-A travel at your local PX such as "Military Living," "Off Duty" and "Military Travel News."

Many times motels are less bother and a better deal. Sometimes not. We have military installations in exotic and exciting locations all over the country and exploring them can be a lot of fun.

Enlisted to Warrant Officer.

HOW CAN AN ENLISTED SOLDIER become a warrant officer? I am assigned as an IMA and have an Associate Degree in automotive and transportation. Is it possible for me to switch?

I served seven years on active duty and nine years in the Army Reserve, and I'm 35 years old. Can I also apply for an AGR position?

SSgt. Linda Borgetti
Muldraugh, Ky.

Sure, check AR 135-100 with changes for the accurate info, but in general you must be at least a sergeant, have completed BNCOC, and be under age 46 at the time of appointment. Also, you must hold an appropriate enlisted "feeder MOS," (e.g. to become a Unit Maintenance Technician, Light, you must hold a 62- or 63-series MOS). After Warrant Officer Candidate School you'll be appointed a WO1, and then you're off for Warrant Officer Basic. Current policy does not allow for WOC training in AGR status, so you'll have to apply after your appointment. For info and an appointment packet write: Cdr, USARREC, Attn: RCRC-WO, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121. For info on the AGR program write: Director, FTSMC, Attn: DARP-AR, P.O. Box 46909, St. Louis, Mo. 63146.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to save space.

Army Shorts

ONE LOGISTICS ADVANCED COURSE REPLACES FIVE

The Army Logistics Management College has developed a new officer advanced course to replace traditional branch advanced courses for quartermaster, ordnance, and transportation officers, as well as selected medical service corps and aviation logistics officers.

The Combined Logistics Officer Advanced Course (CLOAC) will focus on producing well-trained junior logisticians who can plan and direct all aspects of tactical logistics operations.

The course trains promotable first lieutenants and captains to perform duties as company commanders in their branch and as members of a multifunctional logistics staff. In a series of force structure changes, the Army has replaced branch-related support units with multipurpose forward and direct support battalions, corps support battalions and groups, and area support groups.

The course is conducted in three phases. Phase I offers a seven-week common core curriculum covering written and oral communications, leadership development, commander skills and military history.

Phase II offers five weeks of branch-specific instruction at individual branch schools located at Fort Eustis, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Redstone Arsenal, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Rucker and Fort Lee. In Phase III, officers complete eight weeks of course work in multifunctional logistics, with concentration on logistics functions (manning, fixing, arming, fueling, moving, sustaining both soldiers and systems), tactics and logistics support operations.

Sixteen classes are scheduled for FY94.

A reserve component CLOAC is being developed and is scheduled to come on line in late 1994.

DOMESTIC SUPPORT MANUAL DEVELOPED

An Army medical evacuation helicopter rescues two 19-year-old canoeists after their boat overturns in the rampaging waters of the flooded Enor River near Durham, N.C.

A Nevada National Guard heavy-lift helicopter removes a sling-load of materials from Mt. Rushmore fifty years after the South Dakota monument is completed.

Soldiers from an Arkansas Army Reserve engineer unit help a community near Little Rock develop and build a public recreation area.

Each of these stories is typical of community assistance traditionally performed by the Army, and recently formalized in a new field manual, FM 100-19, Domestic Support Operations, written at the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

The new domestic support manual tells commanders how to use Army physical and human resources to support civilian communities.

The manual clearly defines the Army's role in domestic support, an umbrella term that includes disaster assistance, environmental assistance, law enforcement support, and community assistance.

WILLIE & JOE

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, service members of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the Stars and Stripes newspaper, they speak again to a new generation.

PSYOP SOLDIERS ARE NEEDED

The active Army is looking for airborne-qualified privates, specialists and junior sergeants with the MOS 37F for active duty assignment with Fort Bragg's 4th Psychological Operations Group (Airborne).

A reorganization has increased the number of 37F slots, and Special Operations Command is looking for Army Reserve soldiers to fill them. Soldiers are encouraged to submit their requests as soon as possible, since active duty soldiers are being accepted for reclassification.

Interested applicants should call SFC Therese Archambeault at (703) 325-8340. Non-airborne soldiers will be considered if they agree to attend Airborne School before March, 1994.

CREASES OK'd

Soldiers can now, at their option, add military creases to their Army green shirts and BDU jackets (but not field jackets). Commanders may not require creases in shirts, however.

USAR STRENGTH

IRR - 438,036

Selected Reserve
AGR - 12,637
IMA - 13,068
TPU - 250,195

Total: 713,936

As of 30 Sep 93

"Uncle Willie!"

Army Shorts

LES ASPIN RESIGNS AS DEFENSE SECRETARY

Defense Secretary Les Aspin announced his resignation, effective Jan. 20, 1994. Aspin cited personal reasons for his departure.

The White House has nominated retired Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency to serve as the next Secretary of Defense.

President Clinton cited Aspin for providing "deep strategic thinking and leadership at a time of profound change in this world."

U.S. MINT OFFERS GULF MEDAL

The U.S. Mint recently released a new medal that recognizes the contributions of the soldiers who served in the Persian Gulf conflict.

The bronze Persian Gulf Veterans National Medal is being sold to the public in two packages, one $12.50 and one $15.50. The medals measure one-and-a-half inches in diameter. For information call (800) 642-5552.

Profits from the sale will be used to mint silver versions of the coin, to be presented to all Persian Gulf veterans or their next of kin. However, the silver coins will not be minted until 600,000 of the bronze ones are sold.

MEDICAL COMMAND DEBUTS

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, long known as the home of Army medicine, officially took that title on Oct. 1 with the activation of a provisional U.S. Army Medical Command.

The command merges the functions of the Office of the Surgeon General and U.S Army Health Services Command headquarters.

The merger will eliminate duplicate functions of the agencies. The net effect will be a staff reduction of 20 percent, mostly from the Surgeon General's office.

Medical care for Army beneficiaries will improve in both ease of access and quality, officials said. Health care will be organized under geographical health service support areas, with dental and veterinary subordinate commands supervising their own specialties.

RESERVE PAY FOR FOUR DRILLS
EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1994

PAY GRADE	YEARS OF SERVICE: <2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS															
O-10	996.88	938.76	938.76	938.76	938.76	974.90	974.90	1028.80	1028.80	1102.36	1102.36	1178.20	1178.20	1178.20	1249.48
O-9	883.72	824.76	842.32	842.32	842.32	863.76	863.76	899.68	899.68	974.80	974.80	1028.80	1028.80	1028.80	1102.36
O-8	727.56	749.80	767.56	767.56	767.56	824.76	824.76	863.76	863.76	899.68	938.76	974.90	998.84	998.84	998.84
O-7	604.88	646.00	646.00	646.00	674.96	674.96	714.08	714.08	749.80	824.76	881.48	881.48	881.48	881.48	881.48
O-6	448.32	492.56	524.84	524.84	524.84	524.84	524.84	524.84	542.68	628.48	660.58	674.96	714.08	738.24	774.48
O-5	368.56	421.00	450.12	450.12	450.12	450.12	463.76	488.72	521.48	586.52	592.60	616.80	631.92	631.92	631.92
O-4	302.24	368.04	392.80	392.80	399.88	417.52	446.00	471.08	492.56	514.20	538.36	538.36	538.36	538.36	538.36
O-3	280.84	314.04	326.72	371.44	389.20	403.16	425.00	446.00	456.96	456.96	456.96	456.96	456.96	456.96	456.96
O-2	244.92	267.44	321.36	332.16	338.04	339.04	339.04	339.04	339.04	339.04	339.04	339.04	339.04	339.04	339.04
O-1	212.64	221.32	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44	267.44
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER FOUR YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER															
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	371.44	389.20	403.16	425.00	446.00	463.76	463.76	463.76	463.76	463.76	463.76	463.76
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	332.16	338.04	349.80	368.04	382.16	392.60	392.60	392.60	392.60	392.60	392.60	392.60
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	267.44	285.76	298.20	307.00	317.68	332.16	332.16	332.16	332.16	332.16	332.16	332.16
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	488.36	506.80	521.52	543.48
W-4	286.16	307.00	307.00	314.04	328.32	342.76	357.16	382.16	398.80	413.92	425.00	438.72	453.40	467.52	488.72
W-3	260.08	282.12	282.12	295.76	299.08	310.24	328.32	339.04	349.80	360.24	371.44	385.92	399.88	399.88	413.92
W-2	227.80	248.44	248.44	253.60	267.44	282.12	292.84	303.56	314.04	325.08	335.72	346.28	360.24	360.24	360.24
W-1	189.76	217.60	217.60	235.76	248.44	257.00	267.44	278.52	289.08	299.84	310.24	321.36	321.36	321.36	321.36
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	332.92	340.36	348.08	356.08	364.04	371.12	380.56	405.76	428.56
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	279.16	287.16	294.72	302.36	310.36	317.48	325.28	344.36	358.72	382.72
E-7	194.88	210.40	218.16	225.84	233.52	240.96	248.68	256.44	268.04	275.84	283.28	286.96	306.24	321.48	344.36
E-6	167.68	182.76	190.36	198.48	205.92	213.32	221.16	232.56	239.84	247.60	251.36	251.36	251.36	251.36	251.36
E-5	147.12	160.16	167.96	175.24	186.80	194.40	202.08	209.52	213.32	213.32	213.32	213.32	213.32	213.32	213.32
E-4	137.24	144.96	153.48	165.32	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84	171.84
E-3	129.32	136.40	141.84	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44	147.44
E-2	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44	124.44
E-1 >4	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04	111.04
E-1 <4	102.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Fiscal 1994 2.2% Pay Raise Increase
NOTE—BASIC PAY IS LIMITED TO $13882.24 BY LEVEL II OF THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

ARMY SEEKS WARRANT OFFICER CANDIDATES

Army recruiters are looking for warrant officer candidates to fill current and projected vacancies in the Army Reserve.

Army Reserve soldiers with a strong professional background in their current enlisted MOS may be eligible to apply as warrant officer candidates.

Force structure changes and personnel moves may provide warrant officer opportunities within commuting distance of many Army Reserve and transitioning active duty soldiers.

Warrant officers are technical and tactical experts in a particular specialty. Openings exist in many career fields, including aviation, special operations, intelligence, data processing, signal systems, maintenance, transportation, property accounting, food service and marine engineering. Enlisted specialties that lead to selection as a warrant officer candidate range from Career Management Field 13 to 94.

Warrant officer candidate training is a four-week course conducted at Fort McCoy, Wis. It is followed by specialty training, which ranges from two to 56 weeks depending on the specialty and the skill level of the candidate. The location of specialty training depends on the specialty. Funding is available for warrant officer training.

For information on career specialty and geographic area opportunities, call the Warrant Officer Recruiting Team in Fort Knox, Ky. at (800) 223-3735, extension 4-8983, or (502) 624-8983.

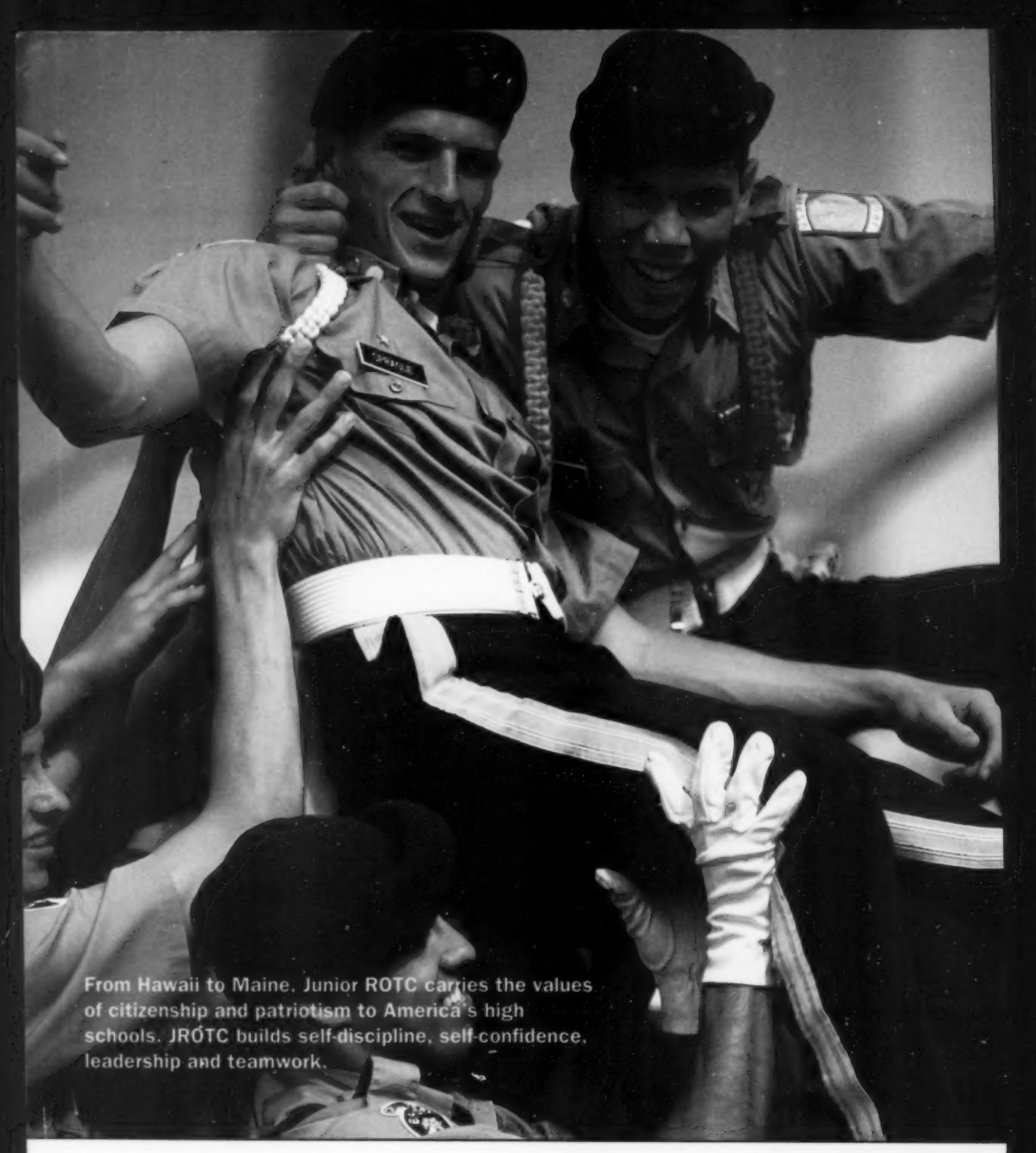
PREPARED WOCS SUCCEED

Warrant Officer Candidate School is a high-stress environment, with a demanding physical fitness schedule. The wash-out rate is high for unprepared candidates.

Commanders and first-line supervisors, must ensure that their applicants are informed of the rigors of the course at the time of selection, and candidates need to beef up their PT program and mentally prepare themselves for the high-stress training of WOCS, officials said.

MAIL ORDER

Army Reserve personnel worldwide may order uniforms and uniform items by mail, including boots, shoes, shirts, insignia, accessories, socks, towels and patches. Write: Headquarters, AAFES SD-U, P.O. Box 660202, Dallas, Texas 75266-0202 or call (214) 312-3206 or DSN 967-3206 to request a free Army Military Clothing Catalog.



From Hawaii to Maine, Junior ROTC carries the values of citizenship and patriotism to America's high schools. JROTC builds self-discipline, self-confidence, leadership and teamwork.

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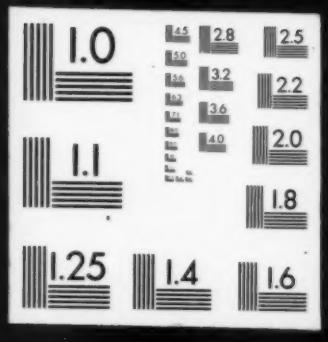
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